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SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 1

SEPARATING STATE AND LOCAL TAXES.

Report of Labor Council Legislative Committee on Proposed Amendment.

The Law and Legislative Committee of San Francisco Labor Council, to whom was submitted Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1, providing for the separation of State and local taxation and for the taxation of public service and other corporations for the benefit of the State, and which will be submitted to the voters of California at the November election, has made a careful analysis of the measure and has submitted its conclusions to the Council in a comprehensive report which presents seven specific reasons why, in the opinion of the committee, the proposed amendment should not meet with favor at the hands of the electors. By order of the Council, the report of the Law and Legislative Committee has been made a special order of business for 9 o'clock at the meeting of the Council to be held Friday evening, July 24, 1908. The text of the proposed amendment was printed in the *LABOR CLARION* on July 3, 1908. Messrs. Carl C. Plehn and Edwin R. Lion, experts on taxation, at the suggestion of the committee, have been invited to use the columns of the *LABOR CLARION* in a discussion of the probable effect of the proposed amendment. The report of the Law and Legislative Committee is printed in full, as follows:

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1, ordered submitted March 1, 1907, and which will be voted on at the general election in November, 1908, is a modification of a proposed amendment submitted to the Legislature of the State of California by the State Commission on Revenue and Taxation, composed of ex-Governor George C. Pardee, Senators J. B. Curtin and M. L. Ward, Assemblymen H. S. G. McCartney and E. F. Treadwell, and Carl C. Plehn, expert on taxation and finance and secretary of the Commission. The County Assessors' Convention at San Jose, in October, 1907, and the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, in the same month and city, passed resolutions in favor of the adoption of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1. The purposes of the amendment as set forth by the Commission are:

"To equalize the burden of taxation and to simplify and strengthen the administration of our tax laws, and to that end

"1. To reduce to a minimum or entirely remove the State tax which is now imposed on property in general, and thereby reduce as much as possible the excessive burden of taxation on real estate, a burden which is excessively heavy on agricultural lands.

"2. To provide sources of revenue for the State separate and distinct from those used by the counties and cities, so as to do away with the necessity for an equalization of the assessed valuations of taxable property between counties.

"3. To open the way to a greater degree of home rule in matters of local taxation and to enable the cities and counties to really tax property at its full tax value and thus lower their tax rates; and to do both these things without incurring, as they would at present, the penalty of an increased or undue share of State taxes. At the same time this will reduce the inequalities between individual taxpayers and remove, in some measure, the temptation to make a false tax return.

"4. To establish a reasonable classification of the subjects of taxation and of the different kinds of taxable property so that each may be taxed in the manner best adapted to develop its full tax-paying capacity.

"5. To compel public service corporations and banks to contribute their full share of public rev-

(Continued on page 7)

BOYCOTTED BY UNITED RAILROADS.

Calhoun's Company Seeks to Prevent Men Working at Anything.

"This place is boycotted by the United Railroads."

This legend, painted in large letters over the door of the Cozy restaurant, at Twenty-fourth and Castro streets, is the open defiance of its proprietor, F. A. Davidson, to the corporation that is pursuing him, as it has pursued and is pursuing other members of the local union of street carmen, who struck against it.

The notice was put in place after Davidson had learned that on Saturday a United Railroads' despatcher at the car barns at Twenty-ninth and Mission streets had called in one by one the employees of the corporation at that station and told them that, if they continued to patronize "the Cozy restaurant they would be treated as union men." Coming as this notification did, Davidson declares the men are likely to take it as official and act accordingly, to the detriment of his business.

And, from information received at the headquarters of the carmen's union, many besides Davidson are being hounded by the United Railroads. Two others of the striking carmen, Owens and Connelly, who conduct a cigar stand near the car house at Twenty-ninth and Mission streets, have been marked "taboo" speaking through this same inspector. As a result they, too, are beginning to notice a falling off in their trade.

"Lucky" Thompson, another member of the striking union, has also felt the hand of the revengeful monopoly. Since the strike he has secured employment in a restaurant at Clement and Thirty-second avenues, Richmond. A few days ago his employer was warned that if he did not discharge Thompson his place would be boycotted. He refused to discharge his employe and believes the boycott is working.

Richard Cornelius, president of the local street carmen's union, declares these are not the only instances of the pursuit of members of the union.

"There are fifty of our men around the city," he said, "who have lost, through the United Railroads, positions they secured after the strike. Take Dick Greeley, for instance. He applied for a position with the Pullman company, and, after his application had been on file for months, he inquired concerning his prospect of employment and was told, after some hemming and hawing, that it would be useless to give him employment, for the reason that as soon as the Chicago office learned of his connection with the United Railroads strike he would be discharged.

"I know of another case where a member of the union went to Portland and secured a position. After he had been filling it a few weeks he was shown a letter containing a photograph and description of himself and asked if he admitted his identity. He said he did, also that he was a member of the striking street carmen's union. He was discharged.

From all of which it is probable that, if all the striking carmen feel like Davidson does a number of places in the city will soon be showing duplicates of the legend:

"This place is boycotted by the United Railroads."
—*Evening Bulletin*.

EXCLUSION A WISE MEASURE FOR ECONOMIC REASONS.

BY C. HAROLD CAULFIELD.

At a recent debate, for a gold medal, between members of the Junior Philhistorian Debating Society of St. Ignatius College, the following proposition was discussed:

"Resolved, That Japanese Coolie Labor Should Be Excluded from Continental United States."

The affirmative was maintained by Edgar J. Sullivan and C. Harold Caulfield; the negative by Vincent B. Vaughan and Joseph D. Toohig. Superior Judge Frank J. Murasky presided, and Benjamin F. McKinley, (donor of the medal), Charles A. Sweigert and Frank I. Barrett acted as judges.

The debate was won by the affirmative, Mr. Caulfield receiving the gold medal. Mr. McKinley, who rendered the decision, on behalf of the other judges, complimented all the debaters and remarked that the judges were surprised at the possibilities underlying the subject discussed.

The debate was so largely attended and received so much favorable comment, even from the Japanese who were present, that the *LABOR CLARION* takes pleasure in submitting to its readers the affirmative arguments, stating, however, that the opinions advanced are those of the debaters and not of the society.

Mr. Caulfield opened the debate and said:

The question to be discussed is a new and important one. New, because it is just now the subject of diplomatic negotiations between the respective governments and it affords us keen pride and pleasure to outline the policy our Government should pursue in the matter. Important, because it affects, directly, a vast and wealthy section of our country—the great States of the Pacific seaboard, and affecting also, quite as directly, the political economy and constitutional history of the whole North American continent, since it involves the inauguration and perpetuation of a new national domestic policy undreamt of by the fathers of this republic.

Chinese coolie laborers were excluded from continental United States twenty-five years ago and at the present time the Japanese coolie is occupying the attention of our people to the same extent that the Chinese did in the past. The same issues that were involved in Chinese exclusion are involved in Japanese exclusion.

The question is important also because of future commercial and political relations with Japan, and stress may be laid upon the belief that to exclude Japanese of any class will incur the displeasure of Japan. The fallacy of that line of argument will be shown later on.

In discussing this great question we shall take no unfair advantage by playing upon the emotions or anti-Japanese feelings of the audience. We propose to discuss the question upon its merits.

In studying the subject I have found four distinct definitions to the word "coolie."

First.—I find the name applied to the laborer of India and Eastern Asia, who, in the famous coolie trade, of the middle of last century, was a downright slave—of course we do not propose to prove that such slavery exists at present.

Second.—I find the word to mean an alien contract laborer, i. e. "a person who has been induced, or solicited, to migrate to this country by offers, by promises of employment, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country, of any kind, skilled or unskilled."

That Japanese laborers are brought into this country, under contract, we can easily prove from the various reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration. Of course it is not our intention to argue about contract laborers, this importation being

in direct violation of the Alien Contract Labor Laws, and consequently would leave little room for discussion.

Third.—This definition is merely that of an unskilled laborer, namely, of one who toils for his subsistence by the labor of his hands without any mechanical ingenuity, such, for example, would be farm hands, fishermen, peddlers, laundrymen, servants, etc., in a word all those engaged in the rough substratum work of the farm, the mine, the factory and of all other industries. Now, this is the class, especially, that constitutes the menace to the American workingmen—that is a danger to the industrial peace and prosperity of the country, and that should be excluded. Of these countless hordes of undesirable aliens we propose to argue.

Fourth.—The last meaning of the word coolie—not quite generally accepted—is that of a skilled laborer, viz: of a manual laborer with a high degree of mechanical ability, such as all the building tradesmen, machinists, etc. But as the number of such immigrant alien laborers is insignificant and their competition practically nil argument would be wasted on them.

We speak therefore only of unskilled Japanese laborers and not of the exempt class, teachers, students, merchants, diplomatic agents and travelers. With these "exempts, as they are called, we have nothing to do.

By the word "excluded" in the question we of the affirmative contend that absolute exclusion is meant and not partial exclusion nor mere restriction, and to rebut our argument our opponents must stand for free immigration, not restricted immigration. Again, the question reads "Continental United States," excluding our insular possessions and the Canal Zone; with these dependencies we shall have nothing to do.

A careful examination of the question uncovers the three main issues: "Is the policy of exclusion a wise one?" "Is the Coolie desirable for economic reasons?" and "is he desirable for social reasons?" It will be my part to deal with the first two considerations, while my colleague will treat the latter.

THE POLICY OF EXCLUSION IS A WISE ONE.

Experience, we are told, is the best teacher. For experience in this matter we must see how well exclusion has worked in the case of the Chinese coolie. The exclusion of the Chinese had the desired effect but the fruits of the various exclusion acts were enjoyed by the people of the Pacific Coast for a short time only. Immediately after the decrease in the number of Chinese, another, and a greater, evil followed closely upon their retreating footsteps. This evil—the Japanese coolie—crept in so easily, so gradually, so secretly, that its danger was not fully recognized by the people at large until after the year 1890. It may be advanced that the exclusion of Japanese coolies is contrary to American principles, that it is unconstitutional, that it is against the agreement made with Japan in the Treaty of 1894, and that it will cause the displeasure of Japan and thus we shall forfeit our best commercial interests with that nation.

In regard to exclusion of Japanese being contrary to American principles and in violation of the Constitution I dissent most emphatically. The supreme law of any nation is self preservation; the right of every nation to regulate, without interference, the coming of aliens into its territory has been universally recognized in every age. It is a right that we as a nation have claimed and exercised in the past and still claim and exercise. The latest decision of the United States Supreme Court upon the subject was handed down in a test of the Scott Exclusion Act of 1888. In that decision the august body said: "The right of a country to exclude aliens from its territory is necessary to its independence and any permission it may have given aliens to come here is revocable at its pleasure."

By that decision, humanitarian dreams of the equality of all men of all races and degrees of civilization were retired into the background—the difficulty of applying such principles to the problems of social life has been experienced. Two questions now suggest themselves: "Was the exclusion of Chinese by this Government unconstitutional?" and, "If the entire laboring class of Japan were to come, at once, to this country, would our Government be constitutionally powerless to check the influx because of the doctrine of expatriation?"

In regard to the assertion that exclusion would violate our treaty with Japan and that in consequence we would lose our commerce in the Far East I will answer by quoting the last paragraph of Article II of that treaty. It reads as follows:

"It is, however, understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding article do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of laborers, police and public security, which are in force or may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries."

So, as it is said by Representative Hayes, we would not be outstepping the treaty stipulations to exclude the Japanese coolie, for that exclusion is expressly

provided for in the aforesaid paragraph. We are observing the treaty, but how is Japan observing her part of the terms? Americans are not allowed free access to the schools of Japan. They are not allowed to own real estate or engage in mining. If the business of an American requires the holding of real property he cannot purchase or hold it except in the name of a Japanese subject. I make these assertions upon the authority of a distinguished Japanese lawyer who delivered an address before the American Bar Association in New York. It is also stated upon good authority that Americans in Japan are compelled to pay double the taxes that are assessed against natives—they were forced to pay war taxes, a direct violation of all international agreements. This is considered shrewd by the Japanese; accuse them and they will squint and smile and consider it a compliment. Reproach them and they will consider it an insult to Japanese honor!

As a result of the San Francisco school controversy an amendment, known as the Root-Roosevelt amendment, was attached to the Immigration Act. This amendment provides for the exclusion of coolie laborers coming to the mainland from Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone, or via the Canadian or Mexican border without a certificate from the Japanese government. This amendment is based on the understanding that the Japanese government is opposed to the immigration of its subjects to continental United States. Direct passports, however, to this country may at any time be issued by Japan, but considering her expressed unwillingness to have her subjects emigrate hither, it is more than likely that such passports will not be granted.

From Japan's acceptance of this amendment it is readily seen that she does not object to the exclusion of her coolies from this country. It is known that the Japanese consul for Hawaii tried to prevent coolies going there, and particularly tried to prevent emigration from there here. I presume, therefore, that he must have been acting under instructions of his home government, or he would not have done so.

Foreign Minister Hayashi, a prominent politician of Japan, has said in a number of interviews that "Japan fully recognizes the necessity of keeping her coolies at home and especially preventing their migration to this country."

So we see that since both governments are in favor of exclusion no misunderstanding or ill feeling can arise between them. Oh, but our commerce! our commerce! You may say that the merchants of Japan will boycott us and that we will lose the \$25,000,000 of trade we have with Japan. Is it possible—O worthy judges—that for the material advantages of commercial prosperity, however great, we are ready to barter away what is of infinitely more value to us—the peace and prosperity of our working classes. No, Mr. Chairman, commerce at such a price costs too much.

We shall have our share of the commerce of Japan, but we shall have it without sacrificing the happiness or welfare of one single American laborer. No people in this country are more interested in enlarging the trade of the United States than are the men who toil in the field and on the farm, in the factory and the shop, creating the products which commerce is to carry and exchange. Every market opened to the American factory or farm is an increased advantage to the American day-laborer engaged in such production, so when we are told that there must be antagonism between labor and commerce they misapply a fundamental principle of economics—without labor there can be no commerce.

I pass now to the second part of my argument: "Coolie laborers are undesirable for economic reasons."

All the arguments regarding the economic benefits to be derived from the immigration of Japanese coolies to this country proceed from the standpoint of the production of wealth. They ignore the character and social influence of the immigrant and content themselves with showing the advantages of having command of this increased labor force, which is furnished us free by Japan. Too often also they ignore a second question which, even from its purely economic standpoint, deserves consideration—what effect has this constant immigration upon the labor already here? On its wages, its standard of living, its contentment? This question is no less important than the preceding one for it reaches out into the great and all important question of the condition of the working classes, of their content and discontent, and this at present is the most serious problem confronting the American nation.

In discussing the economic phase of this question I shall deal with three main issues, viz:

- 1.—Japanese coolies injure American labor.
- 2.—They are a constant drain on the nation's wealth.
- 3.—The argument that Japanese coolies further industrial development by furnishing cheap labor is unsound.

I. JAPANESE INJURE AMERICAN LABOR.
Congressman Hayes sums up the situation when he says: "As is well known, no white man can com-

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pete with the Japanese coolie. He is satisfied to be housed in such cramped and squalid quarters as few white men in any part of the world could live in, and the food that keeps him in condition would be too cheap and poor to satisfy the most common laborer. Besides, the largest percentage of Japanese coolies have no families to provide for and no children to educate."

So much for future possibilities of danger, but the danger does not all lie in the future, some of it is here already. According to the census of 1900 there were 10,151 Japanese in this State; a census taken in 1907 placed the number of Japanese in California at 60,906. When it is considered that nearly everyone of these is a wage earner, it is plain what it means to the laboring people of our State. They are already feeling the competition of this cheap labor and in some lines the white worker has been completely eliminated.

Mr. Hayes said in a speech in Congress:

"There are at present in this city 83 Japanese housecleaning establishments (my statistics are from the telephone directory) while there is not a single white company in competition. How is this, you ask, since there used to be white men and women engaged in this occupation? Yes, there were housecleaning companies run by white men a few years ago, but since the Jap invaded the field the white closed his doors. The Japanese offered to do the work cheaper and the housekeepers of this city accepted Japanese help in preference to the white."

"Statistics also show that the hours of working are very much longer in the case of the Japanese than in the case of the American, the Jap working fourteen, and often sixteen hours per day where the American works from eight to eleven hours. The farming industry is really the most important occupation invaded by the Japanese. The work on practically every farm in California is being done by Japanese—work that was formerly, and of right, performed by American citizens. This state of affairs was hardly recognized until the Japanese had gained complete control of the labor market of the farming districts. First, one or two ranches were induced to engage Japanese through the temptation incidental to cheap labor, but once in possession of the field they ceased to be cheap and no labor union was ever more despotic in its demands than are a company of Japanese laborers secure in the possession of a particular field from which they have driven competition. The planters realize this now, but their realization has come too late."

There might be some reason for employing the Japanese if their employment benefited the farming industry in any way, but statistics show that where the Japanese are most numerous that the products of the soil have decreased in quality and quantity. Prior to the advent of Japanese laborers the Sacramento Valley was renowned for its orchards, which attracted wide attention, especially on account of superior methods of pruning and cultivating. Today there can be no boasting in that respect. The Japanese cultivate indifferently and for immediate results to the serious detriment of the property. Land values, in that valley, have shrunk one-third in the past fifteen years.

So much for their competition with men, but men are not the only sufferers, women also feel the sting of Japanese coolie immigration and the attendant competition. It has been declared by an authority on such matters—the State Labor Commissioner—that 5000 white girls have been robbed of their employment as waitresses and domestic servants by the Japanese. If this be true, and we have every reason to believe that it is, what has become of the white girls who have lost their positions as a result of the employment of thousands of these brown servants? Into what business have they gone? Investigation fails to discover any occupation which shows a sudden influx of women. What has become of them?

In the second part of my economic discussion I propose to show that the:

II. JAPANESE ARE A DRAIN ON THE NATION'S WEALTH.

The Japanese come here with the intention of making all they can and giving nothing in return. They contribute nothing to the support of our Government institutions because they evade the payment of taxes.

The presence of Japanese laborers in any community in any numbers brings the Japanese shopkeeper and trader and those who engage in every line of human employment and these business houses get the trade of their countrymen to the exclusion of the white stores.

One has only to look at the Japanese stores in this city to obtain the proof of these assertions. While the Japanese, engaged in every occupation and almost in every line of business, solicit the patronage of white customers, they trade exclusively among themselves, and their earnings excepting so much as is spent for necessities find the way to Japan for investment. During November, 1905, the money order business of the San Francisco postoffice with Japan amounted to \$190,000, and many other post-offices, in California, notably Sacramento, Vacaville, Fresno, Watsonville, Los Angeles and Stockton did,

and are doing, similar business, in proportion to their Japanese population. It has been estimated that since 1880 they have sent over \$200,000,000 to Japan. In support of his exclusion bill before Congress Hon. E. A. Hayes said:

"Just as the Japanese laborer has obtained control of the labor market so will he obtain control of the supply market, for unless the white worker is given relief from the competition of the brown man his reduced earnings will compel him to buy his necessities in the cheapest market—the Japanese general store—and then the white retail and wholesale merchants must migrate east of the Rockies because their business will be gone. On the laborer, as a foundation, rests the Japanese industrial structure, just as the laborer is the base of the industrial structure in every land. Exclude the laborer and every other condition to which we object will correct itself."

III. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FURTHERED BY JAPANESE, AN UNSOUND ARGUMENT.

I come now to the third and last part of my economic discussion. Some people have opposed the exclusion of Japanese upon the ground that they further industrial development by furnishing cheap labor. This is untrue because low wages affect the distribution, not the production of wealth. Any reduction in wages benefits the employer not the employed. Anyone who uses that argument in defense of the negative side of the question at issue is regarding the economic phase from the viewpoint of the production of wealth and entirely ignoring the effect on the working classes.

To increase wages is to increase productive power—if this be true the converse of it is also true—that to decrease wages is to decrease productive power.

The law is universal that wherever wages are highest there is invention the most active, production the greatest and the standard of living the highest, while ill-paid labor means wasted and wasteful labor the world over. In the United States wages are the highest, there are more inventions, more machinery is utilized, the standard of living is the highest and production the greatest relative to population. In Japan wages are the lowest, industrial arts have for a long time been stationary, the use of machinery is in its infancy, production is relatively small, there is a low standard of living and the country is miserably poor.

SUMMARY.

I proved in the first part of my speech that the policy of Japanese coolie exclusion is a wise one; first, from a similar experience of the wisdom of the Chinese Exclusion Act. Secondly, from the fact that a Japanese exclusion act would in no wise be unconstitutional and therefore opposed to no American principle; thirdly, from the fact that it is by no means in violation of the treaty stipulations of 1894; fourthly, that it would be absurd to contend that an exclusion act would meet with Japan's displeasure, since she has freely consented to the Root-Roosevelt amendment, and lastly that our commercial interests in the Orient would not suffer in the least by such legislation.

In the second part of my discourse on the economic benefits to be gained by a Japanese exclusion act I established the truth, I think, of the three following contentions: First, that Japanese coolies injure American labor; secondly, that they are a constant drain on the nation's wealth; thirdly, that Japanese coolies do not further industrial development by furnishing cheap labor.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman and worthy judges, we of California have one of the fairest spots on all the earth. It is our home and we love it. We are Americans and we are here asking Americans to protect us from an insidious conquest by Orientals, which, unless prevented by law, will overwhelm us by destroying, or rendering, wholly uncongenial, the homes which we fondly hope to hand down to our children with all the holy influences that now pervade the American hearthstone.

FAIR OR UNFAIR, WHICH? SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barber shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry.

No one who is eligible to join the union should remain outside its fold. The benefits to be derived from being a member of a union that has been "tried" and found "not wanting" should be explained to all who are eligible and their membership secured at once.

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CONGRESSIONAL PERFDY — THE RESPONSIBILITY—LABOR'S DUTY.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

So Congress has adjourned; it has turned a deaf ear to Labor's appeal for relief from the most tyrannous and intolerable situation in which the workers have been placed in a century. The protest which the great conference of the officers and other representatives of the laborers' and farmers' organizations presented to congress has been ignored, so contemptuously ignored that even those of them who were primarily responsible for the course pursued, themselves were astounded at their own audacity, so brazen was their conduct.

Due to the thousands of letters, resolutions, and protests which were sent by workmen and their friends throughout the country to their Senators and Representatives in Congress, supplemented by the officers and legislative committee of organized labor, insisting that legislation should be enacted to relieve the toilers from cruel injustice, a number of Republican members of the House of Representatives insisted upon and secured a conference to consider the advisability of passing some labor measures.

The conference lasted two evenings and far into the nights. The discussions were bitter and acrimonious. Cannon, Dalzell, Payne, Littlefield, Sherman, Jenkins and others represented, not the interests of the people, but the interests and policies of the Parry-Post-Van Cleave outfit.

The proposition pledging the majority to the enactment of legislation went by the board and the conference adjourned without action.

Under the decision of the Supreme Court the labor organizations of the country are now regarded as trusts, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade. They are subject to the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law, a law never intended to apply to organizations of men and women who have nothing to sell but their power to labor, and yet these voluntary associations and their members may be subject to suits involving threefold damages, fines to the sum of \$5,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Labor asked Congress for an amendment to the anti-trust law that shall accord to the toilers the right to organize, to unitedly protect their personal freedom. The party in power responsible for legislation, or its failure, point-blank refused to grant the relief desired or any relief at all.

The abuse of the beneficent writ of injunction was presented not only to past Congresses, but to the consideration of the one just adjourned. Labor did not and does not ask for special privileges, nor, as some mischievously and untruthfully assert, does it ask or expect to become "a privileged class of wrongdoers." In Labor's bill on injunctions we would re-establish the fundamental principles upon which the equity power of the courts is based.

The writ of injunction was intended to be exercised for the protection of property rights and property rights only; it was never intended to either protect or curtail personal rights, personal freedom.

Labor insists, and has the right to demand, that workmen shall have the full guaranty of equality before the law, to be regarded and treated as every other citizen of our common country and to have equally the guarantees of constitutional, statutory, and natural rights applied to all; not one process of law to one class of citizens and another wholly unwarrantable process to workmen, and not even to workmen unless they are engaged in a dispute with their employers. Even this modicum of justice which Labor asked at the hands of Congress was completely, and without ceremony refused.

Congress, like the courts, was not unwilling to guarantee to the workers academic "rights" which

are of little or no value, but refused the slightest favorable consideration to secure the important rights which the toilers demand and which are so essential to their protection, advancement and welfare. Indeed, any legislation involving the restoration to the workers of personal liberty, of human freedom, the right of the worker's ownership of himself—these were flagrantly, totally, and contemptuously disregarded.

We have said that the majority party in Congress is responsible for legislation or failure of legislation. That this position is undisputed, we quote the statements of the responsible leaders in the House of Representatives.

The majority leader on the floor of the House, Mr. Payne, of New York, on May 9, 1908, declared: "We are doing this business; we are legislating; we are responsible for what we do, and we are responsible for what we do not do, and we propose to assume the responsibility for it from beginning to end."

Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, a member of the committee on rules, another Republican leader, on April 3, 1908, said in the House: "I think we will be able to demonstrate from this time out, not only that the minority shall not enact legislation, but that the legislation of the majority shall be such as the majority desires to pass in its own way, and in its own time."

On April 8th Representative Sherman, of New York, another leader of the House and a member of the committee on rules, stated that "the Republican party in this House, the Republican party in this nation, is prepared to-day to accept full responsibility, not only for everything that is done, but for that which is not done in the way of legislation and administration."

The majority in Congress evidently differed from Lincoln, for they evidently believed that they can fool all the people all the time, and that by gilding the chains which have been riveted upon labor, they would be the less galling. The workmen of our country are by the constitution, by every precept and principle of our institutions, sovereign citizens of our Republic. They insist upon their fundamental right of equality before the law. They will be content with nothing less.

The authorized representatives of the wage-earners of our country presented a protest to Congress against the wrongs which they have to endure, asking some of the rights and relief to which they are justly entitled, and urged that for every wrong for which redress was sought, or a right to which they aspire, would be equally shared by all the workers, and by all the people.

And so the majority of the members of Congress, those responsible for legislation or its failure, have turned a deaf ear to both the appeal and the protest which Labor presented.

The workers came to the majority leaders in Congress not as political partisans, whether Republican, Democratic, or other, but as representatives of the wage-earners, whose rights, interests and welfare have been jeopardized on the one hand and flagrantly and woefully disregarded and neglected on the other.

The psychological moment has arrived for a total change of governmental policy toward the workers.

None can expect that the toilers will complacently accept the concept that they are a servile class and will submit to treatment at the hands of society less favorable than is accorded to citizens in other walks of life.

To permit such a condition to be perpetuated would be the inauguration of a servile class, a condition repugnant to the very theory and possible existence of a free people, destructive to human liberty—to republican institutions.

There is impending a great campaign—a campaign and election for members of Congress as well



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as the Presidency of the United States, and other executive, legislative, and judicial offices.

No man aspiring to any of these positions can evade his responsibility in this crucial hour.

Men must take their position plainly and absolutely and be clear-cut upon their attitude toward the demands which labor makes for justice and right—not for some indefinite time in the future, but now. And this, too, regardless of whom the men may be, to which office they aspire, or to which party they may owe allegiance. Unless they stand true, they must not expect anything, but what they gave and give, persistent and constant opposition.

Property rights must be maintained, but prior to and far beyond the rights of property must come the rights of man.

The workers, the liberty-loving public, will stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. They will oppose their enemies and defeat them, whether these aspirants for office be candidates for the Presidency, for Congress, or for other offices within the gift of the people.

The workers have pleaded, appealed and besought the powers responsible, but all in vain. Labor will take no fair-weather promises as a substitute for performances.

The time is ripe, the hour has come, the work is imminent and must be done now.

Those who will not recognize human rights, human freedom, above the rights of property, must go before the hosts of living, human, breathing men, who demand their fullest rights under the Republic of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln.

THE END OF COAL.

It is Several Years Off—Anthracite, Says Expert, is Becoming "More and More a Luxury."

In *Mines and Minerals* Edward W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, estimates the country's annual production of coal as far forward as the year 2055. By that time, according to the records up to date, the United States will be using more than two billion tons a year—2,300,000,000, to be nearer exact. The average annual production during the decade from 1916 to 1925 will be about 600,000,000 tons. The total production in 1907 was 480,450,042 tons.

The geologist prophesies that future generations "will have so far developed methods of subduing and utilizing other forces of nature that the need of coal for the production of heat, light and power will, to a great extent, have been eliminated." Until these other natural forces are subdued, however, it appears that there will be enough coal to supply the nation.

Mr. Parker calls attention to the rapid consumption of anthracite and to the fact that the cost of mining it has increased.

"With regard to anthracite," he says, "it must be remembered that, with the advances in sympathy with the general tendency toward higher prices, there is the additional fact that the bonanza coal beds have been practically exhausted, and the mining of the deeper and thinner beds increases the cost, which must be made up, as I have stated, by higher prices."

Mr. Parker doubts "if the production of anthracite will ever greatly exceed the production of 1907, which was about 76,000,000 long tons. When the period of decline does set in," he says, "the decrease in production will be gradual, and some anthracite will be used well into the next century; but it is slowly and surely becoming more and more of a luxury, and we may look for gradually increasing prices, as the workings become deeper and thinner beds are drawn upon."

"I can not live but a week longer wizout you!"
"Really, duke? Now how can you fix on a specific length of time?"

"Ze landlord fix on it, miss; not I."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

PRACTICAL RESULTS IN KENTUCKY.

Progress Made by Kentucky Farmers' Union—Organization Benefit to Tobacco Growers.

The following is an extract from literature of the Kentucky State Union, American Society of Equity. It shows the excellent progress of the farmers' union and the benefits they have received through organization for a common cause and the betterment of the farmers in general:

The first meeting to organize the farmers of that State was held in Union County in April, 1903. The organization spread rapidly throughout the dark tobacco districts of the State. Dark tobacco, one of the great staple crops, the one in which many people place their dependence for money, was selling at 3 cents per pound—less than cost of production.

In 1904 there were nearly 200 local unions in Kentucky, mostly confined to the dark tobacco districts, and more especially to the Green River district. They secured control of about 40 per cent of the tobacco, pooled it, and through the united efforts of the organized growers and their friends, doubled the price on the entire crop, and they succeeded in selling all of it at the advanced prices. Thus we see that in two short years, by organization and co-operation in marketing, the tobacco growers in the Green River district made \$810,000 extra over and above the prices received for the crop of 1902.

In 1905 organization had spread and increased. The Green River district pooled more than 65 per cent of its crop, curtailed production through concerted effort and raised the price again. Most of the crop sold has brought 7 cents per pound, and the pooled tobacco is yet unsold. A shortage in supplies makes the pooled tobacco valuable to the dealers. An offer of \$6.50 per hundred pounds was made in May, 1906, by a buyer who wanted some of the pooled tobacco. This offer was not made on good tobacco, but on trash. More than double the former prices for good tobacco! The offer was refused. In all probability the pooled tobacco will bring an average of 9 cents per pound, three times the price paid three years ago.

Now, let us turn to another section of the State—the burley district. It is well known by all tobacco men that burley tobacco is worth more than the dark tobacco by 50 per cent, at a conservative figure. When dark tobacco sells for \$3, burley tobacco should sell for \$12. Archibald Stuart, the president of the Kentucky and Ohio Burley Tobacco Growers' Company, asserts that with normal supply, white burley should sell for 14 cents per pound.

But their last crop of tobacco sold for less than the average price paid for dark tobacco to the members of the Society of Equity in the dark tobacco districts. Burley tobacco selling (May, 1906) for less than the dark tobacco growers being offered for dark tobacco.

The average price received for the crop of 1905 was from 7 to 7½ cents per pound.

There are about 38,500 farmers actively engaged in growing burley tobacco. It could not have cost them more than \$100,000 to have sold their crops through the American Society of Equity, including cost of organization. One hundred thousand dollars thus expended would have saved over \$8,000,000.

The burley growers began to organize in October, 1906. Burley tobacco was then worth about 8 cents on the market. The organization progressed with wonderful rapidity. The marketing of the new crop was withheld, and prices rose rapidly. To-day the society has control of over 60 per cent of the crop grown in 1907, and buyers are offering 12 cents for it—a gain of over 75 per cent, and this gain means clear profit.

There are now approximately 800 local unions in the State of Kentucky.

"I thought you had money enough for your dash to the pole."

"I have," replied the Arctic explorer. "It's the expedition for my relief we're asking funds for now."
—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

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\$20.00 and \$22.50 Suits . . . \$13.85
\$25.00 Suits . . . \$18.85
\$2.00 Pants . . . \$ 1.15
\$2.50 and \$3.00 Pants . . . \$ 1.85
\$3.50 and \$4.00 Pants . . . \$ 2.35

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Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borek, 421 Haight St.
John J. O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828½ Devisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
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M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
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A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
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FOUR BIG STORES



GOSSIP OF THE TOILERS.

Latest News of Busy Workers in Mines, Mills and Workshops.

Vancouver, B. C., printers have made a three-year agreement with an advance in wages.

Thirty-one women in the United States support themselves as charcoal and coke burners.

The granite cutters of Calais, Me., 1000 strong, struck recently for the eight-hour work day.

Every one of the 140 lamplighters in Boston, Mass., is a member of the Lamplighters' Union.

Amalgamated Cotton Spinners of Great Britain have in hand funds amounting to \$2,400,000.

A movement is under way in Vancouver, British Columbia, for the organization of a Japanese servants' union.

There are about 2000 laborers in the Federal service at the port of New York, and they receive an average of \$2.50 per day.

Transport workers to the number of 82,000 are affiliated with the General Federation of Trades Unions in Germany.

Fifty-one cases of violation of the factory laws in New York were brought to final issue during May, and the aggregate amount of fines imposed was \$470.

Members of the Independent Coke Producers' Association, which was formed recently, have decided not to reduce the wages of the men employed at the ovens of the association in Pittsburg, Pa.

Theatrical stage employes unions have been advised by the international body that they may admit to membership operators of moving pictures who are not affiliated with the international body.

At Woonsocket, R. I., an anti-tuberculosis association has been perfected, and among the committee appointed is a factory committee, which will care for and investigate conditions in the local mills.

Official returns of the British government show that out of a total of 103,489 employed in boot and shoe factories, 31,467 are women, and out of 18,962 lithographic printers, 6538 are women.

Word comes from Providence, R. I., that the typographical unions are considering the formation of a New England label conference of their own, similar to those of the cigarmakers' and other unions.

Two union men out of a possible five, under the new commission plan of city government, were recently elected at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where the newly elected mayor is an honorary member of the iron workers.

Three English railway companies—the Taff Vale, the Rhymney and the Somerset & Dorsey—have completed the election of representatives to the Conciliation Board; all the candidates of the union were elected unopposed.

Master horseshoers at Boston, Mass., have perfected an organization, the purpose of which is for united effort on the part of the bosses in conjunction with the union for the mutual advantage of both the shop owners and the workmen.

The chief factory inspector of Rhode Island in his annual report says that in 1894, when the inspection bureau was created, the percentage of child labor was as high as 8.5, while last year it was about 4.5, little more than one-half.

The Women's Barbers' Union, which was established in Spokane, Wash., last March, and was the first of its kind in the country, is reported in a flourishing condition. The women barbers of Seattle have made application for membership.

The first time in the history of any labor organization Miss Anna C. Wilson, a member of Columbia Typographical Union, Washington, D. C., leads the list of elected trustees of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colo.

From the international headquarters of the Journeymen Tailors' Union at Bloomington, Ill., it was announced recently that through a referendum vote the union had refused to consider amalgamation with the United Garment Workers' Union.

Similar leagues to the League of American Workmen have been organized in several cities of the Northwest within the past two years. The Spokane

league has a membership of between 500 and 600. It is an organization of non-union workmen.

Figures taken from the annual report of the State Commissioner of Labor of Missouri indicate that in that State are 642 labor unions, of which 208 are in St. Louis, 86 in Kansas City, 39 in St. Joseph, and 309 outside of these cities. In St. Louis there are 45,599 members of organized labor.

During the year 1907 6483 new industries were reported in the South, compared with 6411 in 1906, which was the best record ever made. The leading States were Texas 1383, Oklahoma 794, and Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama and Arkansas, from 400 to 550 each.

Progress is being made on the work of arranging for the permanent organization of the Federated Council of all shop mechanics' unions of the Boston & Maine system, and which will probably be extended to include representatives of all organizations employed on the road, as sort of a central labor union of all for the entire system.

Detroit, Mich., will entertain next August the general convention of the International Glove Workers' Union of America, International Brotherhood of Teamsters and International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen. The labor men of that city are already preparing for the entertainment of their visitors.

The serious extent to which the depression in the lace trade is affecting employes in Nottingham, England, is shown by the statement in a consular report, that a year ago the Nottingham Society of Lace-makers was paying to unemployed members about \$100 a week, while now the total payment is about \$600 a week.

One thousand five hundred weavers employed in the town of Tizapan, near San Angel, a suburb of Mexico City, have gone out on a strike. The men refused to work longer when it was learned that a lower scale of prices was to control piece work. There has been no attempt at disorder on the part of the strikers.

The Wisconsin Federation of Labor has decided to keep hands off in the fight which is being waged between the prohibition and anti-prohibition forces in that State. This decision was reached in response to a statement that in some localities the wage workers are being asked to join the Wisconsin Liberty League and contribute to its support.

Thirty-six charters have been issued by the American Federation of Labor for new central bodies to be formed under the recently organized "Department of Labor." These embrace nearly all of the larger cities throughout the country. Officers of the federation predict that within three months every building trade central body will be in the fold.

Orpheum.

The bill at the Orpheum for the week beginning this Sunday matinee will have for its headline attraction the Four Fords, who are unequaled in this country as dancers. The sisters, Deborah and Mabel, give an exhibition of dancing that is a revelation. The Tom Davies Trio, from the London Coliseum, make their first appearance in this city and introduce their remarkable cycling novelty, "motoring in mid-air." They have a saucer-like structure of strapped lathes and encircling it with dizzy rapidity they pass and repass each other until their red, white and blue costumes suggest the prismatic changes of a revolving top. Martinette and Sylvester, "the boys with the chairs," are also new to us. With this program Katie Barry, La Vine Cimaron Trio, Fred Singer, Barry and Hughes and that splendid actor, William H. Thompson and his company will close their season here. A new series of motion pictures will terminate the performance.

"Could you give a starving woman work?"

"Yes; but I must tell you that we have five children."

"Thanks. I'll keep on starving."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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391 JESSIE STREET

SEPARATING STATE AND LOCAL TAXES.

(Continued from page 1)

enues, and to take them out of politics, at least so far as taxation is concerned, by taxing each one as a unit, by a single taxing authority, and according to a mathematical rule that will eliminate the necessity for the exercise of judicial discretion by the assessors or by a State board."

The Commission furnishes the following statement of changes proposed by the amendment:

"The amendment provides for the separation of State from local taxation by designating certain classes of property which shall be taxed for State purposes only, and provides the method by which each such class may be taxed.

"The classes of property selected for State taxation only are:

"A. The operative property of the following groups of public service corporations, such corporations to be taxed at the following rates applied to their gross earnings from operation:

"1. Railroads, including street railroads, four per cent on gross earnings.

"2. Sleeping car and other companies, three per cent on gross earnings.

"3. Express companies, two per cent on gross earnings.

"4. Telegraph and telephone companies, three and one-half per cent on gross earnings.

"5. Light, heat, and power companies, four per cent on gross earnings.

"B. The premiums collected by insurance companies, the rate being one and one-half per cent thereon.

"C. The capital and surplus of banks, less the assessed value of real estate taxed locally, the rate being one per cent thereon.

"D. Miscellaneous franchises other than those covered by the foregoing taxes.

"All other taxable property is to be subject to local taxation as now."

Under the proposed amendment the State revenues would be derived from the following sources:

OLD SOURCES CONTINUED.

1. The poll tax.
2. The inheritance tax.
3. The tax on insurance premiums (modified).
4. The annual franchise tax on corporations (modified).
5. All fees now collected.
6. All collections from State institutions.
7. All earnings of State property and investments.
8. The revenue from sale of State lands.
9. The right to levy on general property which is not surrendered, but will be resorted to only to make good a deficit.

NEW SOURCES.

1. The gross earnings tax on railroads, street railroads, express companies, car companies, light, heat and power companies, telegraph and telephone companies. (The counties and cities would be prohibited from taxing this class of corporations.)

2. A tax on the shares of capital stock of all banks at one per cent of the book value of the stock. (This tax is in lieu of all other taxes on banks except taxes on real estate, the assessed value of which is to be deducted from the capital before the 1 per cent rate is applied. Cities and counties could tax banks only on their real estate and mortgages.)

3. A tax at the rate of 1 per cent on the assessed value of all corporation franchises not covered by the taxes already mentioned, such franchises to be valued by the State Board of Equalization.

In its report the Commission presents the following table of estimated annual State revenues under its plan:

A. Old revenues retained or only slightly changed.

1. The poll tax.....	\$ 500,000
2. The inheritance tax	300,000
3. Insurance taxes and fees....	300,000
4. Official fees sundry offices...	250,000
5. Collections by State boards and institutions	225,000
6. Earning of State property and investments.....	1,000,000
	\$2,575,000

B. New Sources Recommended.

Taxes on:	
1. Railroads, including street railroads	\$3,800,000
2. Express companies	120,000
3. Car companies	75,000
4. Telegraph and telephone companies	210,000
5. Light, heat and power companies	600,000
6. Franchises	500,000
7. Banks	1,500,000
	\$9,380,000

According to this table taxes on corporations and franchises would amount to \$7,105,000, or more than 75 percent of the aggregate, \$9,380,000. If we de-

duct from the insurance taxes \$75,000, and from the tax on express companies \$40,000, because of the fact that the amendment provides a tax of 1½ per cent for the former and 2 per cent on the latter, instead of 2 and 3 per cent respectively, which the Commission recommended, the taxes on corporations and franchises would be \$6,990,000, or more than 75 per cent of the revised aggregate, \$9,265,000.

It thus appears that if the proposed amendment should be adopted, and its provisions should be complied with by all interests affected, and the annual revenue of the State would be about as indicated in the Commission's report, and it should be sufficient for the support of the State Government and State institutions, fully three-fourths of the revenue would be furnished by corporations.

Your committee has been assisted in its investigations by Professor Carl C. Plehn, secretary of the Commission on Revenue and Taxation and its expert on taxation and public finance, and Mr. Edwin R. Lion, deputy tax collector, whose university training in statistics and eight years' experience in the offices of the assessor and the tax collector have given him an especial advantage in this work. Professor Plehn is confident that the system provided by the amendment will yield all the revenue needed by the State. Mr. Lion is firmly convinced that there will be a deficiency of revenue which will render necessary a resort to a general property tax or miscellaneous State license taxes. For the purposes of this report it will not be necessary to express, or even to form, an opinion as to which of these gentlemen has the correct view of the matter.

While there are some commendable features in the amendment, among which are provisions whereby national banks and State commercial banks would be compelled to bear a reasonable share of the burdens of taxation, and the taxation of savings would be reduced, we believe that the measure should not receive the indorsement of this Council or be adopted by the voters of our State.

We are opposed to the adoption of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1 for the following reasons:

First—It would create a class of taxpayers with a fixed status. They would stand alone in this respect: Their rates of taxation could be changed only by constitutional amendment, which could be submitted to the voters of the State only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the full membership of each branch of the legislature, which it would be almost impossible to obtain if those most interested were opposed to the measure. They would thus constitute a privileged class, and be recognized as such by the organic law of the State. Their tax rates could not be raised, no matter how great the waste in government, nor could the rates be lowered by economy. This powerful class would no longer be interested in the honesty of local or State government. They could even pay political debts without having their own tax burdens raised. Class distinctions recognized by law are incompatible with popular government.

Second—We fail to see wherein the new plan will equalize taxes between corporation and private property. The Commission states that the tax on agricultural land is equal to a gross income of 10 per cent and yet the highest corporation rate proposed by the amendment is 4 per cent.

Third—The separation of State from local sources of revenue is not desirable if it is not equitable.

Fourth—The amendment does not grant home rule in taxation, but, on the contrary, removes much property of a purely local character from local control entirely.

Fifth—The proposed plan is incapable of development, but is a finality imbedded in the Constitution. Whatever development will ensue will come outside of the amendment, and will probably take the form of license taxes on consumption, such as prevail in New York.

Sixth—The corporations will remain in politics, and will need to control only the State Board of Equalization to have a friendly administration of the proposed law.

Seventh—We believe that the adoption of the proposed system of taxation would retard the acquisition of public utilities by cities—to which acquisition San Francisco is committed by its charter, and which the San Francisco Labor Council has endorsed. Whenever a large utility corporation retired from business and its property was acquired and operated by a city the State would be deprived of considerable annual revenue. There would be a conflict of interest between the State at large and its cities, and the legislature would be apt to throw obstacles in the way of the desired reform.

We do not deem it necessary to discuss this matter further, but feel that we are justified in recommending that the San Francisco Labor Council place itself on record as opposing the adoption by the voters of the State of California of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1.

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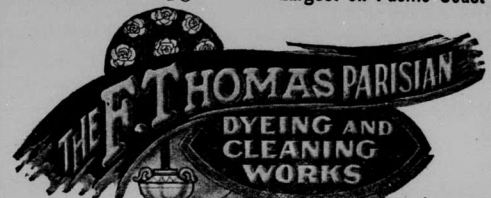
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Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

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LABOR DAY EDITION.

The LABOR CLARION will issue a special Labor Day Edition on September 4th, and we wish the co-operation of each individual union to make it a big success.

It has been suggested that each local union buy space in this special issue, to be devoted to a history of its organization, list of the present officers and members, illustrations, reproductions of their union label, or in any way satisfactory to them. A special rate of \$36 per page or \$12 per column will be made to the unions.

This Labor Day Edition will have a special cover design, will include the program of the Labor Day exercises and other contents germane to the occasion.

A number of the unions have expressed a desire to purchase extra copies of this special edition and we wish you would indicate your desires in this direction as early as possible so that arrangements may be made with the printer in ample time. The cost of these extra copies will be five cents each—just enough to cover the expense.

UNIONS THE TRUE FRIEND OF LABOR.

What power amid the industrial, political and social forces of this country has advanced the rights of labor? The trade unions.

What have they done? They have educated and organized two million working men and women into a great industrial brotherhood, working together for just wages, fair hours and healthful working conditions. Union men have done more to pass child labor laws, laws limiting the hours of work for women, protected machinery and anti-sweat shop laws, and other factory and mine legislation than all other forces in the community. Organized labor has gone forward ever defending and ever advancing the rights of men, women and children in the industrial struggle.

How has labor done this great work? By education, by organization, by strikes, by urging the purchase of union goods, and by the sympathy of the community through the growing social consciousness of all mankind. But it is charged that sometimes union men are brutal, that they violate the laws and are led by unprincipled men. Yes, union men have about as much human nature as other people. Yet union men haven't any monopoly of these characteristics. The manufacturers and mine owners and railway magnates are brutal and lawless and unprincipled enough to deserve some of your condemnation. And it should never be forgotten that these captains of industry are tempted only by boundless greed and lust for power, while the workers fight for their homes and their daily bread.

TROUBLE AHEAD AT MT. OLIVET.

The Cemetery Workers' Union has for some time past attempted to prevail upon the directors of the different cemeteries to cease cutting wages, and to prevent superintendents from discriminating against members of the union. Their scale of wages calls for an eight-hour day and a \$3 wage. Of late, however, boys have been employed who are paid from \$1.25 to \$2.25 a day. All of the cemetery associations have agreed that the \$3 rate and eight-hour day shall be observed hereafter, with the exception of Mt. Olivet Cemetery, the head of that association, Mr. Henderson, maintaining that \$3 a day is too much to pay for manual labor. Some of the unions connected with the Labor Council and with the Building Trades Council have plots in Mt. Olivet and they have been asked to use their influence to avert a rupture of relations, and also that they make other arrangements for burials of deceased members in case it be necessary for the union to take action.

LABOR CASTS THE MAJORITY OF VOTES.

We are all familiar with the fact that the working people are the political foundation of this nation. The politicians won't let us forget it anywhere around election time, even though these same politicians forget it the day after election. Even the Manufacturers' Association loves the working people on election day. There is not a manufacturer in the country, no matter how much he hates the union label, but who will contribute his money to the campaign fund with full knowledge and consent that every poster and every publication sent out with his money, will bear the label of the allied printing trades.

Yes, the labor group is the big group on election day, and the only people that have not found it out are the labor people themselves. Abraham Lincoln said, "Workingmen are the basis of all governments for the plain reason that they are more numerous," and when we learn this truth and get together, there won't be any more scab labor Supreme Court decisions.

EXCLUSIVE UNIONS.

Some one has figured out truthfully the workings of the "exclusive" unions, and in these one must be a member before he can do business:

To preach, marry people and collect the salary, fees and perquisites of the pulpit, you must belong to the Ministers' Union, the clergy, and carry a license card.

To practice law you must belong to the Lawyers' Union, the bar, and carry a paid-up license card.

To practice medicine you must belong to the Doctors' Union and carry a diploma card.

If you own stocks and bonds, can you go on the floor of the exchange and sell them? Not unless you belong to the Stock Gamblers' Union, the Stock Exchange.

Do you see farmers on the floor of the Produce Exchange selling their grain and cotton? Not much; they do not belong to the Produce Gamblers' Union.

Do drovers sell their cattle and hogs on the floor of the Live Stock Exchange? The nearest they get to it is the office of Skinem, Bilkem & Shark, live stock commission merchants, who are members in good standing of the Live Stock Gamblers' Union.

The "open" shop is a beautiful institution only when applied to plain and simple work.

Workingmen would have less complaint to make against court decisions and the conduct of public officials if they would exercise their right and perform their duty to help select candidates who will truly represent them when elected. Where the greatest good could be accomplished in the simplest way the workingmen are most lax in this opportunity. They will spend energy condemning judges and officials but will do little or nothing to see that good men are chosen for public offices. A little more interest at the primaries and the polls by every workman would soon show results beneficial to him.

TRADE SCHOOLS.

BY H. A. M'ANARNEY.

American Industries is a magazine published in the interests of the American Manufacturers' Association. It is, I believe, the official organ of the great Minds who compose the association. Through this journal the manufacturers display their wonted ignorance of matters in general and vent their spleen against trades unions in particular. In a recent issue, among other reprehensible acts, it charges the trades organizations with opposing the education of the youth of the country in technical education. Of course, the writers, as usual with them, are governed in their views entirely by their hatred or prejudice of the labor organizations. They apparently presume that bald assertion has the weight of proof with the average reader, being so thoroughly convinced of their own unassailable probity on the one hand and of the absolute depravity of the labor unions on the other.

As a matter of fact, the unions have not opposed manual training in the schools. They have at times drawn attention to the futility of compelling a boy to learn something to which he is not adapted or in which he displays little interest, but never to my knowledge have they opposed the teaching of trades to boys who intended to follow those trades. On the contrary, nearly all skilled workmen of the country to-day are products of the teaching of union men in the face of strong opposition by the employers. These same manufacturers when they take a boy into their works think nothing of exploiting him for four or five years, and then turning him out into the world to eke out a living as best he can, to follow a similar course with the boy who succeeds him. The truth is that *American Industries* advocates manual training of all boys at public expense to produce a greater number of boys who will be proficient from the moment they enter the works, and thus enable the manufacturers to more thoroughly exploit them. Their pretense to teach the boy a trade is a mere bait to hold him in subjection during a period of alleged apprenticeship. They not only would deceive the boy, but they would hob the State as well.

The assertion that a boy cannot learn a trade now as well as he could in the years gone by is all cant. There are better facilities, higher skill and saner methods of teaching available in factories now than there ever were, and it only awaits the consent of the manufacturer on his own ground to turn the raw material into skilled workmen. But he won't do it. For the trades unions to require it would be denounced as an interference with the conduct of his business—it would be another instance of "union domination." But does any man believe—really and sincerely—that with the great works of manufacture in this country a boy cannot be taught a trade therein better than he could be given the mere rudiments of it in a public school? If such there be, mark him as a fool. The great workshops are here, and the great tools are here; and the best skill and most scientific methods of teaching in the history of the world are available. This being so, what logical man will maintain that a boy cannot now learn a trade as his father did? He cannot learn it and be exploited, too; that is true. But if the members of the manufacturers' association would abolish their own exploitation of the apprentice and place at his disposal their facilities for learning a trade in their own works, men would have a higher regard for their sincerity.

On the other hand, what are the unions doing toward educating apprentices in their own trades? Many of them are giving weekly lectures and demonstrations to which apprentices are invited, some of them have established schools and nearly all their journals devote a great part of their space to discussions of technical questions. The charge of *American Industries* that the union will not permit a boy to learn a trade is proved to be absolutely false by the action of the International Typographical Union. At its convention of 1907 a commission on technical education was appointed, and

this commission has adopted a correspondence course at a figure within the reach of every boy at the printing trade who is anxious to learn it. The commission has made arrangements with the *Inland Printer*, one of the best technical journals in the world, to employ its experts in the instruction of the clients of the course, and the union has offered prizes for efficiency. Clearly, this is a sensible method because it is available. The union could not have established local schools for the teaching of the trade on account of the cost, and had it not developed the idea it is now following it could never have embarked in this field of instruction. And, besides, it reaches the persons it is intended to reach—those who are actively engaged at the trade and intend to follow it as a livelihood.

The course teaches printers the technique of the printing trade. It does not attempt to teach a boy who in after years probably would become an engineer or an architect the trade of a printer; it does not attempt to compel a boy to learn something for which he has no adaptability. The choosing of a trade is determined largely by a natural liking for the calling, and a boy who is apprenticed to a trade necessarily has a desire to perfect himself in it. Consequently the course established by the I. T. U. is a logical effort at solving the apprentice question.

By adopting this course the I. T. U. has challenged the sincerity of the manufacturers' association, and it has placed the responsibility for the lack of training of apprentices where it belongs—with the employers. Now if there is anything but hypocrisy in the appeals of members of the manufacturers' association to teach boys a trade, let them prove it by following the lead of the I. T. U. They have the best facilities in their own establishments; let these be placed at the disposal of the boys whom they employ. Had this been done in the past, there would now be no necessity for trades unions to establish technical schools for the teaching of apprentices.

THE UNION STORE.

In many sections of the country the United Garment Workers of America have no greater ally than the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, and we are mindful of many loyal trade unionists among the clerks who push union label clothing over non-label clothing, yet at the same time in some places the "union" retail clerks know little about the ethics of trade unionism and care less.

At Roanoke, Va., a retail clothier who handles a large stock of union labeled clothing for some reason has come under the ban of the Retail Clerks, and the output of our members is therefore not patronized, being placed on the unfair list.

Some day this matter will come to a head, and the Hatters, Boot and Shoe Workers and others, who are like sufferers, will have to come to some agreement with the Retail Clerks to avoid such boycotts in the future. We enter an emphatic and decided protest against such boycotts and are seeking to secure a remedy.

While we are on this question we might say that the various trades do not receive just consideration at the hands of the Retail Clerks. Because a man hires one or two union clerks the organization grants him a card, which is displayed in the window in a conspicuous place, bearing the words, "This is a union store," and he may not have a dollar's worth of union label goods in his place.

It is about time this card was changed to read, "Union clerks are employed here" and not "This is a union store," which to many of the women folks and the uninitiated means all goods sold therein are O. K.—*Clothing Trades Bulletin*.

Here is an extract from the prospectus of a hotel in Switzerland:

"Weissbach is the favorite place of resort for those who are fond of solitude. Persons in search of solitude are, in fact, constantly flocking here from the four quarters of the globe."—*Home Herald*.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

BY WILL J. FRENCH.

The Australian colonies, with all their conciliation and compulsory arbitration laws, are having a hard time industrially. In New Zealand there have been several strikes, despite the statutes, and there is a general feeling of unrest. In Australia—Sydney—there is a strike of painters that presents a novel feature. It is a triangular fight. The employers in the building line took a hand in the trouble. The boss painters resented interference, with the result that the builders have been doing their own painting work by day labor. The journeymen painters, therefore, although on strike, have been at work, and at a rate above that paid by the employing painters.

It isn't often that the observer of events in the labor movement can chronicle a state of affairs like the foregoing. When men go out on strike, and are put to work at a higher rate than they ask originally, because of disagreements among associations of employers, they certainly benefit by the transaction. One fact stands out: That the wages asked by the men can easily be paid and the work of production go ahead. This is proved by the attitude of the employing builders.

The stories about strikes in New Zealand will be dealt with later in the *LABOR CLARION*. The government in the island colony is in a quandry as to how to handle the situation, for it is realized that to put men in jail in a labor dispute is not going to solve the problem. Various amendments are contemplated in the Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The employers state that now the decisions go against the men occasionally there is a feeling of revulsion on the part of the employees against the law. The employers had the same feeling when the wages were increased and the hours shortened in the different trades and callings. It looks as though the legislation had come to the parting of the ways. However that may be, the future will undoubtedly have interesting history to unfold of the much-heralded Arbitration Act.

* * *

In one of last Sunday's supplements there appeared an article about the carriage-making industry of Wolverton, England. Charles A. Park, carriage superintendent, was showing the interviewer through the works, when the following conversation took place:

"You have no labor troubles here, have you?"

"None. Why should we? The men live here, own their own homes and do not want to go away. Strikes are out of the question with us. We pay everybody for what he does. The better men get the better pay, the less efficient the poorer pay: everything is piecework. They are contented, happy, well paid and prosperous. Come on now and let me show you through at least part of this plant."

After an interesting description of the plant and its ability to meet the needs of railroad transportation, the conversation was resumed as follows:

"When do they come to work in the morning?"

"They commence work at 6 o'clock and then have three-quarters of an hour for breakfast."

"But why not have breakfast first and come to work afterward, three-quarters of an hour later?"

"Because they do not like it. They come to work at 6 o'clock and then at a quarter past 8 they have three-quarters of an hour for breakfast. They like that better than cutting the time down in the morning. I suppose a little work gives them a good appetite. At any rate, this arrangement seems to be the one that the men prefer, and any manager of a large works is a fool not to recognize the wishes of his employees."

A little work before breakfast gives the employees a good appetite! That's why they start at 6 o'clock in the morning! How delightfully candid. Wonder if they quit work in the middle of the afternoon to make up? Probably not. The opinion is ventured that the men and boys work until sundown, and that the trade union is the only hope right at hand to furnish reasonable hours and compensation beyond the employer's maximum. Mr. Park

may, but likely does not, start in on a dark, cold winter's morning at 6 o'clock to "get an appetite for breakfast." If he should try the system he might find reasonable ground for dissatisfaction. "Any manager of a large works is a fool not to recognize the wishes of his employees" is another Park-like gem. If the nearly 4500 employees could enjoy the benefits of the eight-hour day and the other rights combination gives, they would be very much better off, and the community would benefit in the improved health of young and old, the better opportunities afforded by leisure to add to knowledge and the facilities for recreation, and the placing in schools of many boys referred to in the article under discussion.

* * *

The writer heard an employe of the Federad service—a clerk—berating the waiters for wanting one day's rest in seven. He didn't believe in such people organizing, and loudly proclaimed the "right" of the man who "pays the money" (?) to say just how long a man should work. It certainly is disheartening to think that one is required to live on this beautiful earth with such an unfair critic. Here he labors without much toil for eight hours each day, and the sentiment for the eight-hour day in the government service was created by the trade unions and has been carefully nurtured by the same power. In other words, he procures the benefits without even contributing a cheerful word. Every Saturday the gentleman enjoys the afternoon free, his position is permanent, and there is no doubt about Sunday's rest, and yet when his fellows ask for ten hours, one day's rest a week, are willing to work Saturday afternoons, and whose wages are small, he not only refuses the "helping hand," but adds to the chorus of discontent and selfishness. Verily, it is hard to decipher the wanderings of some minds.

* * *

The Citizens' Alliance is advertising for nine-hour printers. The scale all over the country, observed in many non-union sections, calls for eight hours. It seems that the Alliance, once in a great while, leaves its broad road of declaration that "it has no fight with the unions," and simply wants to see justice done between man and man. This isn't sarcastic, because you can read all the Alliance is doing to kill unfair competition in business, the rebate system, the shutting off of supplies, and so on.

* * *

Connecticut manufacturers of khaki cloth are protesting against the use of English-made khaki uniforms, claiming they are the product of Chinese labor in Manila. The authorities found that there was some ground for the complaint, and instructions have been issued to favor American production. This is as it should be. The people here pay the bill. They are not living like the Chinese. Some people talk about "trade," and tell of the benefits to be derived from patronizing the lowest bidder, but the man and the home is lost sight of in such a cold argument.

HOW TO FIGHT BOSS RULE.

The State Federation of Labor is preparing an initiative and referendum amendment and a recall amendment, as well as an equal suffrage amendment and a direct primary and other bills for presentation to the Legislature next winter. At its annual meeting last winter the Federation strongly indorsed the Oregon and Oklahoma initiative and referendum amendments. But it is of little use to prepare amendments unless men vote for candidates pledged to work and vote in the Legislature for their submission to the people. With the initiative and referendum in the Constitution the voters can control legislation and put the corporations out of politics.—*S. F. Star*.

"I wish I were an ostrich," said Hicks, angrily, as he tried to eat one of his wife's biscuits, but couldn't. "I wish you were," returned Mrs. Hicks. "I'd get a few feathers for my hat."—*Globe*.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held
Friday, July 10, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair.

ROLL CALL OF OFFICERS—Vice-President Kelly absent; Delegate Field appointed Vice-President pro tem.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS — Web Pressmen — Ed Stoughton Peter Feinberg. Cooks' Helpers—Henry Huber, H. L. Meyer, J. Schwarz, Arthur Wilson, Wm. E. King. Cigarmakers—Henry Knobel, Phil Hanlon, George Simmons. Gas Workers—Geo. W. Bell, J. J. Breslin, Thos. Clasby, Frank Geheran, P. V. Kearns. Laundry Wagon Drivers—O. Anderson, C. Dowling, B. J. Sullivan. Molders—J. J. Field, J. O. Walsh, Wm. P. McCabe, John I. Nolan, Thomas Dowd. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—From the American Federation of Labor, stating that the Executive Council would take up the Boilermakers' disagreements. From the United Hatters of North America, thanking Council for efforts made in their behalf. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From the Merchants' Association, a copy of letter on the subject of the city's water supply. From Retail Delivery Drivers' Union, requesting declaration of intention to levy a boycott on H. Wreden & Co., Fillmore and Clay streets. From Stable Employees' Union, relative to the remission of dues. *Referred to Secretary*—From Cap Makers' Union No. 9, informing the Council of their reorganization and asking for the appointment of a committee to visit them. A communication from Janitors' Union with inclosed resolution relative to the employment of prisoners and policemen as janitors in the different police stations, and asking the Council to appoint a committee to wait upon the authorities of the city to induce them to provide a means for the employment of union janitors. The resolutions were adopted and the request complied with. The chair appointed Brothers Misner, Sweeney and the Secretary. *Referred to Horseshoers' Union*—From M. C. Roche, First Vice-President of the International Journey-men Horseshoers' Union, relative to organization.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Janitors—Are progressing; Prager & Co. only fair store to Janitors' Union; donated to Bottle Caners and extend thanks to the Retail Clerks' Union for assistance. Musicians—Business very dull; have indorsed the anti-Japanese League. Machinists—Business fair; Japanese breaking into the automobile business. Retail Delivery Drivers—Reported that H. Wreden & Co. have refused to pay union wages; will parade on Labor Day. Cooks No. 44—Business improving; Vienna Cafe unfair. Metal Polishers—Business fair. Cemetery Workers—Reported that Mount Olivet Cemetery is not paying the union wage; request assistance from unions having plots in that cemetery.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The committee reported that it had instructed the Secretary to investigate the request of the Musicians' Union for a boycott on the dances given by the Glen Park Out-Door Art League. 2—That it had appointed a committee of three to visit the Metal Polishers' Union at its next regular meeting. Brothers Sweeney, Reguin and the Secretary were appointed. 3—Relative to the complaint of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union against the actions of members of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union in prevailing upon customers to stay with the unfair Guadalupe Dairy; the committee from the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union denied that their members had done so and it was decided to summon representatives of both unions to the next meeting of the committee. Report concurred in.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—The committee submitted the following: "Relative to our report on Constitutional Amendment No. 1, we recommend that its consideration be made a special order of business for Friday evening, July 24, at 9 p. m.; that it be published in the LABOR CLARION of July 17;

and that Messrs. Carl C. Plehn and Edwin R. Zion be each requested to occupy space in the LABOR CLARION equal to that occupied by your committee. Moved that the report of the committee be concurred in; carried.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE—Brother Guinee reported that he had appeared before the Musicians' Union, requesting them to donate music for Labor Day, but as yet has not received a reply. A long discussion took place as to the best method of providing a successful celebration, and it was moved that the Council recommend to the Labor Day Committee that they choose a committee of fifteen delegates whose duty it will be to visit the affiliated unions and speak to them on the question of parading on Labor Day; carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—The Secretary reported that the ladies of the Glen Park Out-Door Art League had promised to employ union music in the future; relative to the dispute between the Cloak-makers' Union and the Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House, he believed that an adjustment would be had within the coming week.

NOMINATIONS—The chair declared nominations open for member of the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Brother Rose. Delegate J. McDonnell was placed in nomination; moved that nominations close; carried. The Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for Delegate McDonnell and he was duly declared elected a member of the Executive Committee. Delegate Misner was nominated for member of the Law and Legislative Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Theodore Johnson. Moved that nominations close; carried. The Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for Delegate Misner, and the chair declared him duly elected a member of the Law and Legislative Committee.

RECEIPTS—Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers, \$2; Ship Joiners, \$4; Hackmen \$6; Drug Clerks, \$4; Garment Cutters, \$2; Pile Drivers, \$6; Typographical, \$18; Water Workers, \$8; Rammermen, \$2; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Beer Bottlers, \$6; Brewery Workmen, \$16; Soap Workers, \$2; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$8; Bootblacks, \$4; Pavers, \$2. Total, \$94.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; Woodlawn Stables, \$28.85; Chronicle, 75 cents; Examiner, 75 cents; Bulletin, 75 cents; postage, \$3. Total, \$83.60.

DONATIONS TO BOTTLE CANERS.

Gas Workers	\$10.00
Teamsters	25.00
Pile Drivers	25.00
Glass Blowers	20.00
Bakery Drivers	10.00
Garment Workers	10.00
Leather Workers No. 9	10.00
Janitors	10.00
Sugar Workers	10.00
Laundry Drivers	10.00
Photo Engravers	12.50
Cigar Makers	10.00
Cooks' Helpers	10.00
Pie Bakers	10.00
Waitresses	10.00
Machinists	10.00
Milk Drivers	10.00
Beer Drivers	25.00
Bartenders	10.00
Musicians	10.00
Cemetery Workers	10.00
Leather Workers No. 57	5.00
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216	20.00
Butchers	10.00
Ice Wagon Drivers	10.00
Water Workers	10.00
Rammermen	10.00
Blacksmiths' Helpers	5.00
Beer Bottlers	10.00

Total amount received.....\$347.50
Adjourned at 9:45 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

UNION MEN!

TAKE A HUNCH

Get in line and see my famous \$8.88 union made suits. They are worth \$12.50 to \$15.00 elsewhere.



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The reasons why we are busy when so many other tailors are doing nothing are several.

We employ none but Union Tailors. We make garments in faultless style. We have the newest designs in cloth. We use the best trimmings. We buy goods direct from the mills. We save you \$10.00 on every suit.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

A new evening paper, the *Globe*, will make its appearance in San Francisco within the next week or ten days. The paper will be operated by the Calkins Syndicate. It has been known for some time that negotiations were on between the Calkins people and Thomas Garrett, publisher of the *Evening Post*, looking to the transfer of the latter's Associated Press franchise to the new paper. The *Post* was to have been run without the press franchise. This deal fell through, however, and the Calkins Syndicate have announced their intention of operating their new paper with the United Press service. The paper will be printed on the press formerly used by the Sacramento Union, which has been shipped to this city. It will not be a penny paper. It is said that the promoters have secured an option on a piece of Market street property, on which they propose to erect a building to house their enterprise.

In the July number of the *Typographical Journal* is printed the first list of applicants for I. T. U. pensions. The list contains the names of 271 members. It is likely that other applications will follow in the near future, bringing the total well up to 300 or more. When the proposed pension was being considered at Hot Springs a year ago, it was estimated that an assessment of one-half of one percent would be sufficient to pay a \$4 pension to 500 persons. From the list appearing in the *Journal*, it would appear that there will be ample opportunity in the future to modify the requirements of pensioners without the necessity of increasing the tax. There are many features of the pension law which are purely experimental, necessarily so, as there was little exact data on which to base calculations in the first place. By the time the pension law has been in operation a few months it will be possible to remedy any minor defects, which will undoubtedly be done.

A delegate to the Boston convention from a small union in Indiana has written to the chairman of the committee on hotel accommodations requesting a reservation at the headquarters hotel. He says: "If possible, reserve a room for me at the Quincy House. I want one of those \$1 (one dollar) outfits. A 'caser' is as strong as I'll go for flopping purposes, as the surplus coin may be needed for the purpose of flushing my pipes, which may become crowded with those devilish beans. I am the delegate from this burg and don't want to get too far away from headquarters, as us fellows from the Hoosier State are easy marks for the gold brick guys. Let me know if you can arrange the afore-said roost for the undersigned rural rooster. P. S.—Have this dollar room located where the panhandlers can reach it only by means of an airship."

L. D. Small, formerly a member of No. 21, employed on the *Evening Post*, who has been in New York since the fire of April, 1906, has been appointed to membership on one of the important committees of "Big Six." Small was a supporter of James Tole, who defeated James J. Murphy for the presidency of New York Union.

At the next meeting of the New York Typographical Union the members will vote on a proposition to lengthen the term of elective officers from one to two years. The proposition was submitted by W. N. P. Reed, late candidate for first vice-president of the I. T. U.

The 42d semi-annual meeting of the Union Printers Mutual Aid Society was held on Sunday, July 12, at the Labor Temple. A large and enthusiastic meeting was had. The financial affairs of the society are in excellent shape, the treasurer's statement showing that a balance of nearly \$10,000 remains in the various funds of the organization, and there is no indebtedness. The report for the past quarter shows a net increase of several hundred dollars, although the final returns from the annual picnic of the society have not been made. The society paid out \$400 in sick benefits, one death benefit (\$100) and \$224.15 for physician and druggist accounts. It was determined that the monthly meetings shall be held on Sunday afternoons in the fu-

ture, instead of Thursdays, in order that the members of No. 21 engaged in the book and job branch may have an opportunity to attend. Heretofore many members of the union have hesitated to make application for membership on account of the meetings being held on week days during working hours. The change to Sunday afternoons will remove this objection. After a spirited contest, M. Lynch was elected guardian of the society. The other officers for the ensuing term are: President, S. T. Sawyer; first vice-president, J. J. Chaudet; second vice-president, W. Lyle Slocum; recording secretary, J. A. Snell; financial secretary, George H. Branch; treasurer, J. W. Kelly; marshal, J. D. Laing; board of directors, S. T. Sawyer, F. M. Harlow, Con. Schmitt, H. Tilley, F. A. Myers.

Hugo Langpaap followed the advice of the sage to enter the ranks of the benedicts during the rose-endowed month of June. On the fourteenth day of that month he led Miss May Wetzel to the altar. St. James Episcopal Church was decorated for the occasion and the young couple started on their honeymoon with the best wishes of the assembled relatives and friends. The printer friends of Mr. Langpaap join in the congratulations tendered. Mr. and Mrs. Langpaap are domiciled in the Fuller apartments out on California street.

Carroll E. Fisk, superintendent of Hancock Bros., has invented an automatic contrivance which feeds a roll of cloth or ribbon into a platen press from an attachment which is adjustable to any style or make of machine. Mr. Fisk has applied for a patent and expects that his invention will fill a long-felt want and meet with a ready sale.

John Collins, one of the best known printers of San Francisco, for many years employed on the *Examiner*, and at one time a candidate for State Printer, is at present confined at the Lane Hospital, convalescing from an operation for cancer. For the past several weeks Mr. Collins had been in charge of a popular summer resort near Santa Cruz, but owing to his ailment was advised by his physician to lay aside business cares and submit immediately to treatment. He is reported to have withstood the operation successfully and is now on the way to recovery.

Tom McKenna, well known to the members of No. 21, and a candidate for secretary-treasurer to succeed Will J. French, is accused of working overtime in the race for office. Tom is the proud father of a nine-pound boy, who arrived a few days ago, and says that the youngster will probably be big enough to vote by the last Sunday in the month, the day of election.

I. T. U. A LIVE WIRE.

The railway brotherhoods come in for a great deal of praise for their conservatism, the United Mine Workers for their numerical strength, and their wise direction under John Mitchell; the cigar makers for their thorough organization and their being the father of the union label movement, etc., but there is no organization in America, or, perhaps in the entire world, more progressive, more conservative or advantageous to its membership than the International Typographical Union of America. It was organized in 1852, under the title of the National Typographical Union, which was amended in 1862 to take in Canadian unions and called the International Typographical Union of America.

The organization has about four hundred subordinate unions, with an aggregate membership of some fifty thousand. Its Printers' Home at Colorado Springs is a credit to the I. T. U. and the labor movement in general. The writer visited the Home a year or so ago and found a number of old combs of "hand set" days taking their ease at the expense of the organization they and others helped to build and enjoying the Home's hospitality without the feeling of having "charity" meted out to them.

It was theirs; they helped pay for it.

While the Home met a long-felt want and was fulfilling a function, yet the types felt something

more was needed, something that would not mean isolation to an old print simply because he was "all in" in strength and vitality, and "all out" in the world's goods. Many a man could and would like to remain in his home town, near his old friends and relatives, and yet be independent of them, as far as support was concerned. For years a pension was discussed for those who were entitled to compensation, and who did not want to go to the Home at Colorado Springs; in some cities a pension plan was in effect with success, but at the last convention at Hot Springs, Ark., the organization decided to submit a referendum vote to the entire membership for the adoption of a pension fund by the general organization for members over sixty years of age, who have been in continuous membership for twenty years, the amount payable to be \$4 a week. The first payment of this pension begins in August next.

A trade union paying its veteran members a pension equal to the amount paid by the United States government to its old soldiers and sailors is, to say the least, a novel movement, considering that philanthropy or charity is not considered a part of trade union economy, though it is an expression of the underlying principles of trade unionism to strive for justice to labor as far as possible and to relieve human suffering.—*Garment Workers' Journal*.

OFFICES FOR UNIONS TO LET.

Three rooms suitable for Business Agents' offices, for rent, singly or en suite; adjoining Labor Temple. Apply J. W. Bonney, Fourteenth and Mission.

LABOR DAY

BADGES BANNERS AND BUTTONS

BEST GOODS BEST PRICES
MADE UNDER THE UNION LABEL

THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO.
PHONE DOUGLAS 1806
S.F. OFFICE: 402 MONADNOCK BUILDING

Can't Bust 'Em

UNION MADE OVERALLS

Argonaut Shirts

Orpheum

Ellis Street, near
Fillmore

Absolutely Class "A" Theatre Building

Phone WEST 6000.

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon, July 19
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

4—FORDS—4, World's Greatest Dancing Quartette; TOM DAVIES TRIO, in their astounding act, "Whirling the Whirl;" MARTINETTE AND SYLVESTER; KATIE BARRY; LA VINE CIMARON TRIO; FRED SINGER; BARRY AND HUGHES; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last week WM. H. THOMPSON & CO., in "For Love's Sweet Sake."

Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays)
10, 25, 50c.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, 42 Montgomery Street, corner Sutter Street. For the half year ending June 30th, 1908, a dividend has been declared on all deposits in the Savings Department of this bank at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1st, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1st, 1908. B. G. TOGNAZZI, Manager.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on July 14, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Mr. G. J. Romani was admitted to membership by initiation. Mr. M. L. Higley, of Local No. 209, Goldfield, resigned through withdrawal of transfer card.

The following-named members have been reinstated to membership in good standing: E. Arriola, Jr., E. Buechner, E. L. Geiger, Mrs. E. Heinemann, M. L. Higley, K. W. Koenig, A. F. Kornmayer, L. M. Lalanne, F. Lovegod, F. Parasien, M. J. Perk, W. B. Rickey, B. A. Sacrisson, C. E. Scheel and A. Wise.

The union meeting of July 9 was well attended and considerable interest was shown in its proceedings. A communication was read from the Anti-Jap Laundry League asking support in its campaign against laundries conducted by Orientals. The request met with favor, and by unanimous motion it was decided to impose a fine of \$5.00 on any member found patronizing Japanese or Chinese laundries.

The constitutional amendment submitted to the consideration of the July meeting of the union and proposing to make the established price list a component part of the constitution and by-laws, was laid on the table, it being considered that the object desired in the proposed amendment had already been accomplished through the adoption of laws covering specific violations of price list provisions.

The following amendment was presented to the meeting and will come up for final action on August 13 at the regular weekly meeting:

"It shall be the duty of every member who has paid the admission fee to vote at the annual election of officers of the union under the penalty of a fine of \$1.00 in case of failure to vote, provided that members who are sick or absent from the jurisdiction shall be excused from this duty."

Members that accept marching engagements and that are not engaged for the Labor Day parade, are requested to notify the Secretary of the fact, giving name, address and instrument played.

The meeting decided to have the subject of a complete "regulation union uniform" investigated and reported upon by a committee to be appointed by the President. The action of various Eastern locals of the Federation in the matter occasioned comment, and quite an amount of sentiment was developed in favor of Local No. 6 acting along the lines followed by the St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati locals.

The headquarters building is now graced with a flagpole, and on holidays in the future the banner of the nation will be displayed and float in the breeze over the home of the M. M. P. U. Incidentally Treasurer Theo. Eisfeldt is one of the proudest members of the organization in having been honored by being selected to haul the Star-Spangled Banner aloft on July 4th to the strains of the national anthem rendered by a volunteer band of approximately one hundred patriotic members, and Messrs. J. F. Fitzgerald and "Jerry" Kenney are entitled to great credit for the thoughtful concern and energy displayed in the interest of the organization.

President Jos. N. Weber departed for Seattle on July 10. Mr. Weber expressed regret on account of his enforced departure, and stated having enjoyed his short visit to the jurisdiction of Local No. 6.

The attention of members is particularly drawn to the action of the last union meeting in imposing a fine of \$5.00 on members convicted of patronizing Japanese or Chinese laundries. In this connection it is impossible to avoid reference to the action of a local daily in printing an item to the effect that the above fine had been imposed on members who might be found guilty of patronizing restaurants conducted by Asiatics. While the members of Local No. 6 have been accused of almost everything under the sun, the inferential accusation embodied in the

paragraph referred to caps the climax. No, no! the suggestion of such baseness is so absurd as actually to be considered humorous. Local professionals do not require the imposition of a fine to prevent them ruining their digestions and wrecking their usually vigorous constitutions in the manner suggested!

POLICEMEN AS JANITORS.

Protest of Local Union Against Practice Which Obtains at Police Stations.

Janitors' Union No. 10,367 has passed resolutions protesting against the practice alleged to obtain in the various police stations of the city which requires that men who have been convicted of crime, together with regular police officers, shall do the work ordinarily performed by janitors in public buildings. The resolutions were presented to the Labor Council Friday night, July 10th, and a committee consisting of Delegate Mizner and the President and Secretary of the Council, was appointed to investigate the charges. The janitors state their case as follows:

Whereas prisoners and policemen are now doing the work of janitors in the police stations of this city, and

Whereas the employment as janitors of men convicted of crime is contrary to public policy, and displaces free workmen, competent and regularly listed with the Civil Service Commission of this city, having been duly examined and found qualified, and

Whereas janitors' work is not a part of the duty of a policeman, nor does the Civil Service examination for policemen include tests as to fitness for janitors' work, and

Whereas the citizens of San Francisco desire and are in need of the services of all policemen for performance of their proper duties as protectors of life and property, and for the preservation of peace, and

Whereas the Police Commissioners and the Chief of Police, recognizing the foregoing facts and conditions, have requested the assignment of janitors by the Board of Public Works for the police stations; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Janitors' Union No. 10,367, American Federation of Labor, that the city officials be urged to furnish the police stations with janitors, for the betterment of the service, the elimination of prison labor, and the restoration of police officers to their rightful duties; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Mayor, and to each Commissioner of Police, to the Chairman of the Police Committee of the Board of Supervisors, to the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors, to each Commissioner of Public Works and to the Chief of Police of San Francisco.

Two Irishmen were about to run a race to a certain tree by different routes. Suddenly Mike slapped Pat on the back and asked him how they were to tell who reached the destination first. After a moment's thought Pat answered: "I tell yez, Mike, if I get there first I'll make a mark on that tree with this chalk, and if you get there first you can rub it out."—*Judge*.

Gentleman (to cigar dealer)—"Have you any So-and-So brand in stock? How are they?" Dealer—"First-class, sir. This last lot is an extremely fine one." Gentleman (departing) "Thanks; you wrote that they were very poor, but I am pleased to find you were mistaken. I am the manufacturer. Good-day."—*Ex.*

"Oh, doctor," exclaimed the nervous young wife, as the eminent surgeon entered the sick room, "if an operation is necessary we want you to operate immediately. Expense is no object at all." "We will operate at once," replied the eminent surgeon, without looking at the patient.—*Hertsberger's Weekly*.

Cars are now running
to

Parkside

5 Cent Fare

¶ PRICES WILL ADVANCE RAPIDLY.

¶ Transfer at Ingle-side or at 20th Ave., and H Street.

¶ See PARKSIDE, or write.

Parkside Realty Company

409 Crocker Building, S. F.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

¶ Our magnificent and commodious banking rooms are now ready for your convenience.

¶ Every facility provided our customers for the transaction of business.

¶ Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock for the receipt of deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes in our armor plate vaults for rent at reasonable rates.

¶ Savings Accounts May Be Opened With One Dollar.

\$1.00—A WEEK—\$1.00 Ready Made Suits

CALIFORNIA CREDIT CLOTHING COMPANY
59 STOCKTON STREET, Near Market

GOLDEN GATE COMPRESSED YEAST

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office 2401 Fillmore Street, San Francisco.



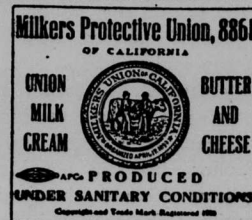
SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for July is black on pink.

UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkmen's Union. Address, 3864 Mission street.



AMONG THE UNIONS.

At the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night Delegate Misner of the Machinists wanted to know why licenses were issued to Japanese, who are not citizens, permitting them to act as chauffeurs. He said that several Japanese were running motor cars, and told of a Japanese who paid \$50 to be taught the business, and then in turn instructed a class of his fellow countrymen. Misner said those empowered to issue licenses should not grant them to aliens.

Secretary Gallagher appealed to the unions affiliated with the councils to assist the bottle caners on strike.

The unions were urged to agitate for the Labor Day parade, at which it was announced four and perhaps five prizes will be offered. The Labor Day committee was instructed to appoint an agitation committee of fifteen "spellbinders" to visit the unions.

It was reported that when Business Agent Drake entered the Vienna cafe at 24 Geary street to induce two non-union waitresses to join the union he was ordered to leave. After protesting, the union waitresses walked out and were followed by the cooks and helpers, involving fifteen persons.

The retail drivers called attention to the fact that H. Wreden, in Clay street, at Fillmore, had unionized his drivers, but refused to pay union wages, and asked for a declaration of intention of a boycott. This was referred to the executive committee. Delegate Schuppert of the Musicians' Union, reported that the union has decided to fine any member \$5 who patronizes a Japanese laundry.

E. McDonnell, of the Boilermakers' Union, No. 25, was elected a member of the executive committee, vice A. C. Rose. E. H. Misner was elected a member of the Law and Legislative Committee, vice Theo. Johnson.

Samuel Gompers notified the council that the differences between the boilermakers of San Francisco will be brought before the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor.

During the last session of the Janitors' Union it was announced that the janitors in Pragers had joined the union and that now that establishment is completely unionized. This union initiated five candidates.

John Calish, John Bernard, J. A. Sandell, William Kersch, John Gillespie, M. Baron and L. Frankel, of the Master Barbers' Progressive Association, communicated with the Journeymen Barbers' Union last Monday night and presented a new wage scale, by which the wages are proposed to be cut down. The reason for this change is "depression in business and high rents." The new scale submitted is as follows:

Hours and shop conditions to remain as now in effect, to wit: Shops open every day at 8 a. m., close 8 p. m.; Saturdays from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays, from 8 a. m. to 12 m.; evenings before holidays, close 9 p. m.; Labor Day, first Monday in September, close all day.

Wages—Minimum wages, \$15 per week, guaranteed, with 60 per cent over \$25 taken in by the barber, with all increase of higher guarantees to be based upon the ratio of 60 cents on the dollar for every dollar taken in by the barber; Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays, \$9 guaranteed, and 60 per cent over \$15; Saturday and Sunday, \$6 guaranteed, and 60 per cent over \$10; every evening and Saturday and Sunday, \$10 guaranteed, and 60 per cent over \$15; a single day, with the exception of Saturday or Sunday, \$3 guaranteed, and 60 per cent over \$5.

The meeting, which was largely attended, rejected the proposition by unanimous vote for the time being. The matter may be taken up at some future meeting. The journeymen assert that the committee does not represent the majority of master barbers who are still paying the regular rates.

The proposition which has been before the union for some time of remitting the dues of the officers

and delegates to the Labor Council was finally voted down. The sum of \$10 was donated to the bottle caners and a contribution was made to a woman member of the Retail Clerks' Union who is in distress.

At the last meeting of the Waitresses' Union it was reported that several conferences have been held with the proprietor of the Vienna cafe with a view to settling the walkout which occurred a few days ago, but that the proprietor would not come to any terms, consequently the boycott is still on. The union decided not to parade on Labor Day. Four elected candidates for membership were obligated.

The following have been elected as the officers of the Iron Trades Council for the ensuing term: J. W. Sweeney, president; D. Kane, vice-president; T. A. Reardon, treasurer; George Sandeman, secretary; J. Z. Smith, sergeant-at-arms.

The following have been elected officers of the Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union for the ensuing term: J. Morrison, president; C. Parker, vice-president; E. Kragen, financial secretary; E. Levy, recording secretary; T. Moiteret, treasurer; B. Pratt, warden; E. Simons, marshal; H. F. McMahon, C. Dowling and O. Anderson, trustees. The following were selected to represent the union in various bodies: O. Anderson, B. Sullivan and J. Fitzgerald, delegates to Labor Council; C. Krimpoff, D. Shudmack and C. Dowling, delegates to Asiatic Exclusion League.

The union has appointed C. Parker, M. Casey, E. Kragen, E. Simmons and J. Morrison a committee to arrange an entertainment and dance to be given in Golden Gate Commandery Hall on July 29.

Waiters' Union No. 30 at its last meeting appointed E. H. Baker, H. Elbing and Bert La Rue a committee to arrange for a ball to be given at a date to be agreed upon later. Louis Franceour and George Reynolds were appointed the house committee. The business agent reported to the meeting that there is a noticeable improvement in business and that there is a greater demand for waiters for the summer resorts than usual. Theo. Johnson, late financial secretary, has gone to Vallejo for business and vacation.

San Francisco Lodge No. 68, International Association of Machinists, which has under its care Golden West Lodge of Machinists' Apprentices, has adopted a plan by which the youngsters are to be instructed by lectures on the different branches of the trade. The first of these was at the last regular meeting of the apprentice lodge, when the lecture, full of practical information, was delivered. It was on "Steam from its Discovery as a Motive Power and its Uses at the Present Time." The next lecture will be on "The Horsepower of Boilers and Engines and Indicator Cards."

Electrical Workers' Local No. 537, has had the following installed as officers for the current term: F. Plotner, president; H. Scriber, vice-president; S. Moon, recording secretary; S. Stowe, financial secretary; S. Skrog and J. Walsh, inspectors; J. Marshall, F. Plotner, J. Walters, D. Cameron, Edward Sutton and George Flatley, executive board; F. Nellson, foreman. C. Kellogg, H. Scriber, A. Allison, F. Plotner and D. Keefe were selected as hall directors.

Charles Schilling, of the Soap Workers' Union, has been appointed a member of the Labor Day committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, vice A. C. Rose, who has gone East.

There has been a change in the officers of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association. George W. Bell, of the Gas Workers' Union, has been elected president; Leo Michelson, of the Typographical Union, vice-president, and Richard Corne-

lius, of the Carmen's Union, secretary and superintendent of the hall, vice O'Neill, deceased.

The Labor Day Committee of the Labor Council at its meeting Tuesday evening took up the question of having a literary and musical entertainment on the evening of Labor Day. It was decided to decorate the naval pavilion at Eighth and Market streets, in which the exercises are to be held after the parade. It was also decided to erect stands at suitable places along the line of march for the use of the judges who are to pass on the merits of the several organizations.

The speeches in the pavilion will be made by two union labor men and one professional man. It was decided to recommend an extra band of 16 pieces to furnish the music in the pavilion.

The committee will recommend to the Labor Council that fifteen speakers be selected from among the following "spellbinders" of that organization whose duty it shall be to visit the unions to arouse enthusiasm: E. H. Lomaasy, Charles Schilling, W. P. McCabe, T. A. Reardon, Vance Thompson, Dominick Kane, J. O. Walsh, J. W. Sweeney, M. Casey, James Bolan, B. B. Rosenthal, A. J. Gallagher, W. R. Haggerty, John Kelly, Thomas Finn, James Wilson, R. L. Grimmer, E. J. Branstatter, C. H. Hoan.

The Secretary was instructed to send a letter of thanks to an Eastern firm for the donation of a banner to be awarded as a prize.

The committee will meet again July 28. The committee of arrangements will meet next Tuesday to take up a number of details.

At the last meeting of Cooks' Union, No. 44, Frank Holt, recently installed as president, was granted three weeks' vacation. He has gone to Alvarado. During the meeting one elected candidate was initiated and nine applications for membership were presented.

The Sugar Workers' Union at its last regular meeting appointed a committee to arrange the details for the union's show in the parade on Labor Day. Seven candidates, favorably reported on, were initiated.

At the last meeting of the Allied Provision Trades Council the representatives of the several branches of the brewery industry declared in favor of a joint contribution by the brewery workers, beer bottlers and beer wagon drivers to arrange a float for Labor Day. They also suggested that the other union affiliated with the Council each make a contribution to the fund.

The Waiters' Union reported that such of the members who are not working on Labor Day will parade. The Council will elect and install new officers July 28.

J. Branstetter, Samuel Tarbeck and J. Drum were authorized to visit all the unions of the Council to talk up a stronger organization of the Council.

Bartenders' International League, Local No. 41, has adopted a new rule in the matter of its physician who is called to attend the sick. When a member of the local is taken sick and he is attended by the physician of any other association of which he is a member, he is not to receive the services of the local's physician, but he will receive the local's sick benefits as usual.

This local has made arrangements for a first-class high jinks to be given in its meeting place on the evening of next Monday. A first-class program of entertainment will be presented.

Stationary Firemen's Union No. 86 has elected R. McHugh to represent it at the international convention that is to meet in Detroit, Mich., August 10. This union has donated \$10 to the bottle caners on strike.

The carriage and wagon workers have installed their new officers for the current term and have retained J. S. Charcho as Business Agent.

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING AND DOING.

GATHERED FROM VARIOUS EXCHANGES.

Be slow to take offence and be slower yet to give offence; for it is a fact worth remembering that it does not take half as long to make a wound as to heal one.

The idea prevalent in the minds of so many members that their duty is completed with the payment of their dues is a stumbling block to the progress of the union and a distinct loss to themselves.

An Oklahoma Irishman complains that the dimmycrats closed all the saloons and the raypublicans closed the banks. So phat's a man to do whin he can have nayther plezure nor bizness?—*Watertown (Wis.) Times*.

Members who are sufficiently interested in the affairs of the union to attend their meetings regularly are the best equipped and qualified to understand the aims and purposes of the movement, and such members only when actuated by proper motives are the best qualified to hold office and legislate for the union at all times.

It is well to remember that a new member may be able to do good work in the local if given a chance. The fact that he is recognized will make him feel good, and will increase his interest. He may indeed have ideas that will open the eyes of older members, who often get into a rut by doing the same thing over and over again in the same old way.

At a conference of the metal working trades held at Cincinnati, Ohio, the proposition of forming the metal crafts into a department of the A. F. of L., similar to the recently formed building trades department, was favorably considered. There seems to be a tendency among the trades towards such departments and the consequent concentration of their forces.

"The candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court the instant they are made, as in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal."—*Abraham Lincoln*.

Organized labor has many weapons of offence and defence, some of which are good ones and others of which are not quite as good. But there is one weapon of all others at our hands—one of both offence and defence—which transcends them all in the service it is capable of rendering to our cause. It is the union label. If union people will only buy union goods, the union cause cannot suffer defeat. Not only that, it will put itself on a business basis by so doing—the only basis on which it can win permanently and completely.

A moderate degree of radicalism in any organization may be a good thing, as it keeps the membership from becoming too well satisfied with present conditions, and keeps it awake to possible opportunities which may arise for bettering conditions, but nevertheless the radical member needs to be kept within well defined bounds, and not given too much of an opportunity to plunge the order into a struggle for impossibilities, or conditions which cannot be attained and which often do not meet with the approval of the majority of members involved.

Lack of confidence is nearly always responsible for financial failures. This fact has been emphasized by the experience of the past few months in the financial and commercial world. The same applies to any organization the existence of which depends upon the loyalty and confidence of its members. Now is the time as never before for our members to continue loyal and faithful, maintaining absolute confidence and giving loyal support in the advancement of the principles and objects of the union.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 587—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., Advance Hall, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th, bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horsehoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 4:7 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 186 Erie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Headquarters Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market.

Will J. French, Secy. Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

Undertakers' Asst's—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emboff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.

John Finnegan, Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon avenue.

People's Creamery, Throld & Wing, 3776 Twenty-fourth street.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kense, Six Mile House.

Green Valley Dairy, John Linnehan, 703 Vienna.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver avenue.

Mission Creamery, John Moran, 2817 Mission.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

STORES FAIR TO RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, publishes the following list of stores as fair to that organization:

Carroll & Tilton, 1440 Fillmore.

S. N. Wood & Co., Ellis and Fillmore; Fourth and Market; Market, opposite Third.

Raphaels, Geary and Fillmore.

Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore.

Pragers, Jones and Market.

Summerfield & Haines, Seventh and Market.

Hansen & Erick, 1105 Fillmore; 781 Market; California and Montgomery.

Schoenfelds, Ellis and Fillmore.

Wallenstein & Frost, 824 Market.

Charles Lyons, 751 Market; 731 Van Ness Ave.; 1432 Fillmore.

A. Golding, 9-11 Fourth.

LIST OF UNION OFFICERS.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

*Linotype machines.
†Monotype machines.
‡Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(164) Antique Printing Co., 55 Second.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
(186) Bardell Art Co., 711 Sansome.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
(93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) †Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(1) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) Donaldson, C. G., 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(178) Faisst, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.
(185) Fetter & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(188) Globe Press, 3540 Twenty-fourth.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(14) Goldwin & Slyter, 184-186 Erie.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) †Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(182) International Press, 568 Capp.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
(67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
(168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
(23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
(135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *†Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Divisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
(71) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) †San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.

- (68) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mission.
(187) Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott & Alexander, 88 First.
(35) Vale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) Williams Printing Co., 404 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 222 Gough.
(115) Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins Co., 547 Montgomery.
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.

Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 787 Market street, Room 122. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary T. P. Garrity may be addressed as above.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

- Bekin Van and Storage Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company
Butterick patterns and publications.
M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.
McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.
A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.
American Tobacco Company.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.
Guadaloupe Dairy.
Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
United Cigar Stores.
M. A. Gunst Cigar Stores.

Negotiations have been concluded between the officials of the Musical Mutual Protective Union and the Theatrical Managers' Association of Greater New York, over the making of a new contract for the next theatrical year, with the result a compromise. The union contended for a wage increase, but it was finally agreed that the old scale should remain in effect, while the managers consented to certain minor concessions.

ARBITRATION IN SCOTLAND.

The following item from a communication by United States Consul Maxwell Blake at Dumferline, Scotland, to the Secretary of State at Washington, D. C., tells of a new scheme of conciliation and arbitration between the representatives of labor and the railways of Scotland for the purpose of settling questions relating to wages and hours. This scheme will attract the attention of wage-earners of every class, who will watch the results as soon as put into practical operation:

"It is proposed to group the various grades of employees into sections, each section to choose by election one or more representatives for each district, and these will compose the employees' sectional board to meet the representatives of the company. Under the scheme there will also be formed conciliation boards for each company, to deal with questions of wages and hours of labor which cannot be mutually settled through the usual channels.

"In the event of the two boards indicated failing to arrive at an agreement the subject of difference is then referred to arbitration. The appealed reference is to go before a single arbitrator, appointed by agreement between the two boards or, in default, of an agreement, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Lord President of the Court of Sessions, or one of them. The decision of the arbitrator shall be final and binding on all parties.

"Each side of the conciliation board is to elect its own chairman. Any proposal agreed to by a sectional board and rejected by the employees is referred to the central board, (composed of fourteen employees' representatives, two from the members of each sectional board), and a proposal agreed to by the central board and rejected by the employees is referred to arbitration. Where the central conciliation board fails to agree an arbitrator is appointed, and where the central conciliation board has agreed, but the decision is not accepted by the directors or the employees, the arbitrator is called in as before.

"The total number of employees' representatives on each sectional board is eight, two from the employees in the section in each of the four designated electoral districts. The central board is composed as indicated. The company's representatives on each sectional and central board do not exceed the employees' representatives."

"The papers are afraid to say anything," sneered the first citizen.

"Some people don't feel that way about it," replied the other. "Ever run for office?"

"No; but I wrote a letter roasting some fellows that needed roasting, and the paper didn't print a line."

"Did you sign your name?"

"Certainly not. D'ye think I'm a chump?"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Sunday-school Teacher—"And you have no brothers or sisters?" Little Edna—"No, ma'am. I'm all the children we've got."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Magistrate (sternly)—"Didn't I tell you the last time you were here I never wanted you to come before me again?" Prisoner—"Yes, sir, but I couldn't make the policeman believe it."—*Tid-Bits.*

"Pa, what is a political leader?"

"A man who is able to see which way the crowd is going, and follows with loud whoops in that direction."—*Home Herald.*

"Johnny, what's a patriot?" "A boy who'd rather miss seein' de game dan go in on a ball knocked over de fence by de visitin' team."—*Courier-Journal.*

"Are your five daughters all married off, Mr. Brown?" No, five sons-in-law have married on."—*Fliegende Blätter.*

INGERSOLL ON LABOR.

"Invention has filled the world with competitors, not only of laborers but of mechanics—mechanics of the highest skill. To-day the ordinary laborer is, for the most part, a peg in a wheel. He works with the tireless—he feeds the insatiable. When the monster stops the man is out of employment—out of bread. He has not saved anything. The machine that he fed, was not feeding him, was not working for him. The invention was not for his benefit. The other day I heard a man say that it was almost impossible for thousands of good mechanics to get employment, and that in his judgment the Government out to furnish work for the people; a few minutes after we heard another say, that he was selling a patent for cutting out clothes, that one of the machines would do the work of twenty tailors, and that the week before he had sold to a great house in New York, and that over forty cutters had been discharged. On every side men are being discharged and machines are being invented to take their places. When the great factory shuts down the workers who inhabited it and gave it life as thoughts do the brain, go away and it stands there like an empty skull. A few workmen, by the force of habit, gather about the closed doors and broken windows and talk about distress, the price of food and the coming winter. They are convinced that they have not had their share of what their labor created; they feel certain that the machines inside were not their friends; they look at the mansion of the employer and think of the places where they live, and they themselves have saved nothing, nothing but themselves. The employer seems to have enough; even when employers fail, when they become bankrupt, they are far better off than the laborers ever were.

"Their worst is better than the toiler's best. The capitalist comes forward with the specific. He tells the workingman that he must be economical—but under the present system of economy would only lessen wages. Under the great laws of supply and demand every saving, frugal, self-denying workingman is unconsciously doing what little he can to reduce the compensation of himself and his fellows. The slaves who did not wish to run away helped fasten chains on those who did, so the saving mechanic is a certificate that wages are high enough. Does the great law demand that every worker live on the least possible amount of bread? Is it his fate to work one day, that he may be able to get enough food to be able to work another? Is that to be his only hope—that and death?

"Capital has always claimed, and still claims, the right to combine. Manufacturers meet and determine prices even in spite of the great law of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to consult and combine? The rich meet in the club house or the parlor. Workingmen, when they combine, gather in the street. All of the organized forces of society are against them. Capital has the army and the navy; the legislative, the judicial and executive departments. When the rich combine it is for the purpose of 'exchanging ideas;' when the poor combine, it is a 'conspiracy.' If they act in concert, if they really do something, it is a 'mob;' if they defend themselves, it is 'treason.' How is it that the rich control the departments of the Government?

"In this country, the political power is equally divided among men. There are certainly more poor than rich. Why should the rich control? Why should not the laborers combine for the purpose of controlling the executive, legislative and judicial departments? Will they ever find how powerful they are? How are we to settle the unequal contest between men and machines? Will they give leisure to the industrious or will they make the rich poorer? Is man involved in a general scheme of things? Is there no pity, no mercy? Can man become intelligent enough to be generous, to be just,

or does the same law or fact control him, as controls the animal and vegetable world?

"The great oak steals the sunlight from the smaller tree. The strong animal devours the weak—everything eating something else—everything at the mercy of the beak, and claw, and hoof, and tooth—of hand, and club, or brain, and greed, inequality, injustice everywhere. The poor horse standing in the street with its dray, overworked, over-whipped, underfed, when he sees other horses groomed to mirrors, glittering with gold and silver, scorning with proud feet the very earth, probably indulges in the usual socialistic reflections, and this same horse, worn out and old, deserted by his master, turned into the dusty road, leans his head on the topmost rail of a fence, looks at donkeys in a field of clover, and feels like a nihilist. In the days of slavery the strong devoured the weak, actually eat their flesh. In spite of all the laws that man has made; in spite of all advances in science, the strong, the cunning, the heartless, still live off the unfortunate and foolish. True they do not eat their flesh or drink their blood, but they live on their labor, on their denial, their weariness and want.

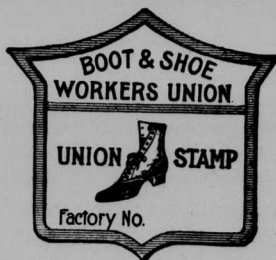
"The poor man who deforms himself by toil, who labors for wife and child through all his anxious, barren, wasted life, who goes to the grave without ever having one luxury, has been the food of others; he has been devoured by his fellow men. The poor woman living in the bare and lonely room, cheerless and fireless, sewing night and day to keep starvation from her child, is slowly being devoured by her fellow men. When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life, the failures, the poverty, the anxiety, the tears, the withered hopes, the bitter realities, the hunger, crime, the humiliation, the shame—I am almost forced to say that cannibalism, after all, is the most merciful form in which man has ever lived upon his fellow man."

Industrial depression and financial stringency are spreading and affecting every nation of the world. England is in the midst of commercial failures. From Paris, France, comes the report that things are growing worse on the Bourse and no hopes of improvement are entertained until England recovers her normal condition. In Scotland the large shipyards on the Clyde are closed and the Scotch coal miners are facing a reduction of twelve and a half per cent in wages. From Old Mexico there is flashed the gloomy tidings of extreme want and suffering, and the stringency in the money market has caused universal alarm throughout the republic.

"An artist," said the man with pointed whiskers, "must not think about money." "I suppose not," answered Mr. Cumrox. "Every time I buy a picture the artist wants enough to keep him from thinking about money for the rest of his life."—*Washington Star*.

Hyker—"Why did you give up smoking?" Pyker—"In order to marry a rich widow." Hyker—"I fail to see the connection." Pyker—"She refused to give up her weeds unless I would give up mine."—*Chicago News*.

Demand union-labeled products on all occasions.



246 SUMMER STREET.

Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

Meet Me Face to Face Honest Reductions in Hats



TOM

\$5.00 Straws now \$2.50
\$3.50 Straws now \$1.75
\$2.50 Straws now \$1.25

\$ 5.00 Panamas now \$ 3.65
\$ 7.50 Panamas now \$ 4.50
\$10.00 Panamas now \$ 6.50
\$15.00 Panamas now \$11.50
\$20.00 Panamas now \$14.50

TOM DILLON
712 Market St. Opp. Call Bldg.

DO YOU KNOW

That ninety per cent of the successful men have become so through appearance?

It is a fact.

Nothing will add to one's appearance more than a well tailored suit.



Be my patron and you will never know the embarrassment of wearing an unfashionable or ill made suit.

M. WEINER, Union Tailor
3005-3007 SIXTEENTH STREET

PRESIDENT JEANS

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